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UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION
Washington, D. C.

TRADE AGREEMENT DIGESTS

Volume IX

COTTON MANUFACTURES

Prepared by the Tariff Commission for use in connection
with trade agreement negotiations

November 1946

List of Volumes in this Series

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Volume II - Earths, Earthenware, and Glassware

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COTTON MANUFACTURES

Schedule 9 of the Tariff Act of 1930

Introduction

This volume contains approximately 60 digests of pertinent information on commodities dutiable under Schedule 9 of the Tariff Act of 1930, which have been listed (up to Sept. 15, 1946) by the Trade Agreements Committee for consideration in the proposed trade agreement negotiations with those foreign countries which have been invited to participate in the so-called "nuclear" group. Similar volumes have been or are being prepared by the Tariff Commission on commodities dutiable under other schedules of the tariff act which have been listed for these negotiations. Those products on the Free List of the tariff act which are subject to import-excise taxes are treated as dutiable commodities and are covered by digests which appear in the volumes for the tariff schedules to which such products are most nearly related. In addition, a special volume will be issued covering all commodities on the Free List, other than those subject to import-excise taxes, which have been listed for negotiations.

Schedule 9 covers manufactures wholly or in chief value of cotton, ranging from partially manufactured cotton (laps, sliver, and roving) to woven cloth and knit fabric, and clothing and other articles made therefrom; also included are Nottingham lace-curtain machine manufactures[1] and cotton floor coverings. Schedule 9 does not include certain cotton textiles which are provided for in paragraph 1529 of the Sundries Schedule and covered in volume XV, such as lace made on machines other than the Nottingham; hand-made lace; bobbinet; braids; articles ornamented with lace or with embroidery, drawnwork, applique, etc.; corsets and similar body-supporting garments; and elastic fabrics containing cotton.

United States production of the commodities of the kind covered by Schedule 9 (including items not listed for the proposed negotiations), during the 5-year period 1935-39, averaged about 2.2 billion dollars annually. In 1939 the value of production amounted to over 2 billion dollars, and during the war years (1942-45) to probably over 2.5 billion dollars a year. The totals include duplication of articles for which values are given at different stages of manufacture. With adjustment for duplication, it is estimated that the amounts would be about one-half as great, and this smaller figure, rather than the gross census figure, may appropriately be compared with the duty-paid value of imports.

Imports dutiable under Schedule 9 amounted to about 27 million dollars (foreign value) in 1939. This figure compares with 44 million dollars in 1937, when the volume of imports under Schedule 9 was unusually large. Imports in the five prewar years 1935-39 averaged 31.6 million dollars annually in foreign value, with a duty-paid value (including duty for long-staple cotton content) of about 45 million dollars. In the aggregate, imports under this schedule before the war had a foreign value equivalent to about 1.5 percent and a duty-paid value equivalent to about 2 percent of United States consumption, though for many individual items the ratios were much higher or lower. Imports in 1939 came principally from Japan, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, and France. They consisted principally of countable cotton cloths, cotton floor coverings, household articles of cotton, cotton table damask, and cotton gloves.

United States exports of products in this field have been much larger than imports although rarely exceeding 6 percent of domestic production. Cotton cloth generally comprises over half of the total value of exports, followed by wearing apparel, yarn, and household articles. The principal foreign markets have been Latin American countries, Canada, and the Philippine Islands.

1/ The digest on Nottingham lace-curtain machine products is included under par. 1529(a), Volume XV.

The ratio of the duties collected on all imports in Schedule 9 to the foreign value of such imports was 40 percent in 1937 and 36 percent in 1939. The decline in the ratio was partly attributable to reductions in duty in trade agreements, but the ratio was also affected by changes in the relative importance of different classes of imports.

Those items dutiable under Schedule 9 which are listed for consideration in the proposed negotiations, and covered by the digests contained herein, represent approximately 75 percent of the total value of imports of all commodities in this schedule in 1939. 1/ Of the total imports in 1939 of items listed for consideration over 80 percent are accounted for by six commodities, namely, countable cotton cloths (42 percent), cotton imitation oriental rugs (12 percent), cotton floor coverings, n.s.p.f. (7 percent), cotton table damask (7 percent), cotton gloves and mittens of knit fabric (7 percent), and cotton yarn (6 percent).

Explanatory Notes

The digests presented herein have been kept as brief as possible and contain only the data most pertinent to an understanding of the international competitive situation with respect to the various products. It was obviously impractical to include all the facts pertaining to the many commodities listed for consideration. Supplementing the data given in the digests, and available for use in the negotiations, is the extensive information contained in the files of the Commission and in its numerous published reports, as well as the knowledge and experience of its staff.

In some instances, where a number of closely related products are listed for consideration, a Summary Digest is given in addition to separate digests on each of the listed items. The Summary Digest gives statistics of production, exports, and imports for the group of related products as a whole, describes the interrelationships among the several products, and discusses general competitive problems. In few cases the Summary Digest covers items which are not listed for consideration in the proposed negotiations and not covered by separate digests; such unlisted items have been included in order to give a more complete picture of the production and trade in all the related products of an industry. Occasionally the statistics of production given in such a Summary Digest relate to the product in both unfabricated and fabricated forms, resulting in some duplication. Where duplication is significant, attention is called to that fact.

Most of the digests give statistics of United States production, exports, and imports (total and by principal sources) for the three prewar years, 1937, 1938, and 1939 and for one war year, 1943. In the case of some commodities the statistics cover a much longer period. Where statistics of production or of exports of a particular commodity are not available, estimated figures, or some other indication of the relative importance of production and exports as compared with imports, are given when possible. Frequently a digest covers more than one statistical import class. In such cases, if the imports are significant, a supplementary table is given, showing for 1939, or some other representative prewar year, statistics of United States imports by individual statistical classes, by principal country of origin. Where exports under lend-lease are substantial, as well as where imports free for Government use, or free as an act of international courtesy, or free under special provisions of the Tariff Act of 1930 are substantial, they are indicated in footnotes to the tables.

Import values are in practically all cases foreign values, i.e., they do not include duties, transportation costs, and certain other charges incident to the shipment of products from the foreign country to the United States. These values, therefore, are not strictly comparable with the values shown for United States production (which are usually the sales value of the product at the plant) or for exports (which represent the actual selling price including inland freight and other charges to the port of exportation).

1/ Items which in 1939 accounted for 37 percent of the total value of imports under Schedule 9 were subject to reduced rates of duty provided in trade agreements in effect on April 1, 1945.

The countries which are the principal sources of imports are generally listed in the table in the order of the magnitude (by value) of imports from them in 1939; and names of the proposed negotiating countries are given in capital letters.

The digests show for each item the rate of duty provided in the Tariff Act of 1930 and the 1945 (January 1) rate. Changes in the duty since the act of 1930 became effective are shown in detail in footnotes. When it is significant, the ad valorem equivalent (or the specific equivalent) of each rate of duty is given in a general note following the section on tariff rates.

In the case of many of the schedules, rates of duty on certain commodities were reduced by the trade agreements with the United Kingdom and Canada, effective January 1, 1939. The economic conditions in these countries and throughout the world were so disturbed in 1939, as the result of preparations for and actual outbreak of war, that the statistics of United States imports for that year cannot be taken as indicating what would have been the effects of these duty reductions under peacetime conditions; the import data for the war years are still less indicative of what would have been those effects.

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Stat. import classes (1939): 301. and 302.[a]

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production 1/	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from-- All countries	UNITED KINGDOM	Germany 2/	France	Switzerland
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
1937	536,802	8,113	2,019	1,374	568	12	16
1938	n.a.	9,926	1,054	591	414	21	11
1939	552,996	9,932	1,616	1,246	315	22	18
1943	1,121,903	3/16,391	2,096	2,035	-	-	-
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937	176,920	3,168	1,682	1,383	256	15	13
1938	n.a.	3,088	795	591	169	25	5
1939	152,878	3,593	1,301	1,146	118	24	9
1943	n.a.	3/8,887	2,553	2,543	-	-	-

1/ Production of yarn for sale. Total output of yarn produced by mills for own use and for sale amounted to 3,125,169 thousand pounds in 1937 and 3,101,170 thousand pounds in 1939; values of yarn for use of the producing mills are not recorded. 2/ Includes Austria beginning 1938.

3/ Includes 1,396 thousand pounds valued at 971 thousand dollars exported under lend-lease.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff: Act of 1930	United States tariff: 1945 rate	Proposed negotiating country
Par. 901 (a) Cotton yarn, not bleached, dyed, colored, combed, or plied:			
Of numbers not exceeding number 60.	5% ad val. and in addition for each number 3/10 of 1%	5% ad val. and in addition for each number 3/10 of 1%	UNITED KINGDOM
Of numbers exceeding number 60 but not exceeding number 80.	23% ad val. and in addition for each number above 60, 3/10 of 1%	23% ad val. and in addition for each number above 60, 1/10 of 1% 1/	do.
Of numbers exceeding number 80 but not exceeding number 90.	29% ad val. and in addition for each number above 80, 3/10 of 1%	25% ad val. 1/	do.
Of numbers exceeding number 90.	32% ad val.	25% ad val. 1/	do.

a/ Yarn numbers (or counts) are indicated in import statistics under classes 301. and 302. with the final number corresponding to the number of the yarn (e.g., 301.001 or 302.091, etc.)

COTTON YARN--Continued

Item	United States tariff: Act of 1930	United States tariff: 1945 rate	Proposed negotiating country
Par. 901(b)			
Cotton yarn, bleached, dyed, colored, combed or plied:			
Of numbers not exceeding number 60	10% ad val. and in addition for each number 3/10 of 1%	10% ad val. and in addition for each number 3/10 of 1%	UNITED KINGDOM
Of numbers exceeding number 60 but not exceeding number 80	28% ad val. and in addition for each number above 60, 3/10 of 1%	28% ad val. and in addition for each number above 60, 1/10 of 1% 1/	do.
Of numbers exceeding number 80 but not exceeding number 90	34% ad val. and in addition for each number above 80, 3/10 of 1%	30% ad val. 1/	do.
Of numbers exceeding number 90	37% ad val.	30% ad val. 1/	do.

1/ Trade agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1939.

Note.- The number or count of yarn (upon which the duty is based) signifies the number of 840-yard hanks in a pound, the finer yarn having the greater number. A number 1 yarn measures 840 yards to the pound, whereas a number 100 yarn measures 84,000 yards to the pound.

Comment

The bulk of the cotton yarns spun in the United States are used by the producing mills for further manufacture into cloth or other end products. Of 3,101 million pounds spun in 1939, only 553 million pounds (valued at 153 million dollars) were sold as yarn. The largest users of such "sales yarns" are knitting mills and weaving mills not equipped with spindles. The domestic yarns, almost all of which are ring-spun, are predominantly of coarse and medium counts; less than 10 percent are finer than 40s. United States imports of cotton yarn generally are equal to about 1/20 of 1 percent of the total quantity produced domestically, and to less than one-half of 1 percent of that portion produced for sale only. Exports are much larger than imports, but are nevertheless equivalent to only about 3/10 of 1 percent of total domestic production and to 1.8 percent of domestic production for sale. Imports of fine yarns, however, are equal to a considerable fraction of the domestic production of fine yarns.

The number of cotton spinning spindles in place in the United States declined from the record height of 37.9 million on December 31, 1924, to 25.5 million on June 30, 1939, and to 23.8 million on December 31, 1945. Active hours per spindle in place increased from 2,498 in 1925 to 3,644 in 1939 and to 5,577 in 1942. The longer hours of operation per spindle more than compensated for the decrease in number of spindles, with the result that the production of cotton yarn increased

from about 2.5 billion pounds in 1925 to about 3.1 billion pounds in 1939 and to a record of about 4.8 billion pounds in 1942. After 1942 the shortage of labor necessitated curtailment of hours of operation, until in 1945 the active hours per spindle in place dropped to 4,580, and the total output of yarn to probably about 4 billion pounds.

Imports, mainly from the United Kingdom, are predominantly of fine combed yarns mule-spun from long-staple Egyptian cotton. Whereas domestic cotton yarns average but little above 20s, imports in 1939 averaged 85s, and in 1941-44 averaged above 100s. As shown in the following table, the proportion of imports relative to production (for comparable yarn groups) increases with the yarn count. Extremely fine counts such as 200s and above, used in small amounts by the lace industry, are wholly imported.

United States production and imports of cotton yarn, by yarn number, for 1939, are given below:

Cotton yarn number	U.S. Production		U. S.	Ratio of imports to production	
	Total	For sale	imports	Total	For sale
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent	Percent
1s - 40s	2,907,827	484,015	437	0.015	0.09
41s - 80s	175,948	43,239	348	.20	.80
81s - 120s	1/15,395	1/4,360	397	2.58	9.10
121s and above	1/2,000	1/1,000	434	21.70	43.40
Total	3,101,170	532,614	1,616	.05	.30

1/ Allocation of total in these two groups partly estimated.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Normally the main user of foreign yarns is the domestic machine lace industry. Imports during the war were largely fine cotton yarns for rayon-hosiery reinforcement purposes.

In pounds of cotton yarn spun the United States ranks first among the countries; before the war it was followed by Japan, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, China, and India. During the war the largest producers have been the United States and India. The United Kingdom is the largest producer of fine and special yarns.

International trade in cotton yarn reached an all-time peak in 1913, about 750 million pounds; in 1939 it was about 375 million pounds. The main exporters in 1939 were the United Kingdom and Japan, followed by India, Belgium, and Italy.

COTTON YARN--Continued

Cotton yarn: United States imports for consumption, by kind, with principal countries, 1939

Kind	Duty Average ad valorem	Total value	Principal sources
	Percent		
Not bleached, dyed, colored, combed, or plied		None	
Bleached, dyed, colored, combed or plied:			
1s - 60s	20.1	$271,159	UNITED KINGDOM, $139,030; Germany, 1/ $117,736; Switzerland, $6,717; Italy, $4,907
61s - 80s	29.5	136,515	UNITED KINGDOM, $135,453
81s - 90s	30.0	31,477	UNITED KINGDOM, $28,976; France, $2,501
91s and over	30.0	862,054	UNITED KINGDOM, $842,528; France, $18,500; Switzerland, $1,026

1/ Includes Austria.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

COTTON SEWING THREAD

Stat. import class (1939): 3030.0

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production 1/	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	UNITED KINGDOM	France	Germany 2/	Japan
	Quantity (pounds) 3/						
1937	33,441,914	1,059,206	17,225	10,976	1,362	543	4,122
1938	n.a.	1,004,557	10,869	6,391	3,458	82	938
1939	43,366,546	1,398,516	10,137	6,668	3,425	-	12
1943	n.a.	4/2,675,853	1,119	803	-	-	-
	Value (dollars)						
1937	35,569,105	961,412	36,033	23,608	5,329	2,238	4,145
1938	n.a.	835,523	21,669	12,777	7,776	500	616
1939	38,981,683	1,159,247	18,175	12,943	5,102	-	26
1943	n.a.	4/3,274,627	2,991	2,206	-	-	

1/ Estimated at 86 percent of total production of cotton sewing thread and cotton yarn for handwork, which are reported by the U. S. Bureau of the Census as one item.
2/ Includes Austria beginning 1938. 3/ Weight of imports, reported in yards, estimated on basis of 12,000 yards to the pound.
4/ Includes 1,166,040 pounds, valued at $1,324,002, exported under lend-lease.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce except as noted.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
Par. 902			
Cotton sewing thread	1/2¢ per 100 yds. but not less than 20% nor more than 35% ad val. 1/	1/2¢ per 100 yds. but not less than 20% nor more than 35% ad val. 1/	UNITED KINGDOM

1/ On a value basis, these rates are applicable as follows:
Imports valued at:
More than 2½ cents per 100 yards -------- 20 percent ad valorem.
1-3/7 cents to 2½ cents per 100 yards --- 1/2 cent per 100 yards.
Less than 1-3/7 cents per 100 yards ---- 35 percent ad valorem.

Comment

Cotton sewing thread is usually a hard-twisted cord, made of even-spun, ply or cable-laid yarns, treated by special finishing processes to make it resistant to abrasion in its passage through the eye of a needle and through materials in seaming and stitching operations.

Domestic production of sewing thread is divided into two groups, namely, manufacturers' or industrial thread and household thread. About two-thirds of the output consists of industrial thread used in the garment, shoe and other manufacturing industries. The major part of the domestic output is made in mills which are, or have been, affiliated with British thread producers.

COTTON SEWING THREAD-Continued

Imports of cotton sewing thread have been small, amounting to about one-tenth of 1 percent of domestic production in the prewar years. Exports, which are much larger than imports, normally represent about 3 percent of production.

Cotton sewing thread: United States imports for consumption, by tariff rate, total, and from principal sources, in 1939

Tariff rate	Equivalent ad valorem	Total value	Principal sources
	Percent		
20 percent ad valorem	20	$2,083	UNITED KINGDOM $1,933; Canada $104
1/2 cent per 100 yards	28	6,423	UNITED KINGDOM $6,357
35 percent ad valorem	35	9,669	UNITED KINGDOM $4,653; France $5,016
Total	31	18,175	UNITED KINGDOM $12,943; France $5,102

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

COTTON CROCHET, DARNING, EMBROIDERY, AND KNITTING YARNS FOR HANDWORK

Stat. import class (1939): 3030.1

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production 1/	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	FRANCE	United Kingdom	Germany 2/	Japan
	Quantity (pounds) 3/						
1937	5,444,033	31,208	225,663	156,448	28,199	16,515	22,983
1938	n.a.	35,440	213,306	179,784	26,446	6,051	5,943
1939	7,059,670	35,009	229,959	185,240	29,150	2,984	8,660
1943	n.a.	210,706	28,438	none	28,438	none	none
	Value (dollars)						
1937	5,790,319	30,149	382,737	293,000	49,291	29,632	7,637
1938	n.a.	27,505	374,758	309,459	51,401	11,868	1,869
1939	6,345,855	27,432	302,008	232,718	53,480	5,673	2,253
1943	n.a.	276,467	47,864	none	47,864	none	none

1/ Estimated as 14 percent (in quantity and value) of total production of cotton sewing thread and cotton yarn for handwork, which are reported by the Bureau of the Census as one item. 2/ Includes Austria beginning 1938.
3/ Weight of imports, reported in yards, estimated on the basis of four hanks (3,360 yards) to the pound.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate 1/	
Par. 902			
Crochet, darning, and handwork cottons	1/2 cent per 100 yds. but not less than 20% nor more than 35% ad val. 2/	1/2 cent per 100 yds. but not less than 20% nor more than 35% ad val. 2/	FRANCE

1/ Rate bound in trade agreement with France, effective June 1936.
2/ On a value basis, these rates are applicable as follows:
Imports valued at:
More than 2½ cents per 100 yds. ---------- 20 percent ad val.
1-3/7 to 2½ cents per 100 yds. ---------- 1/2 cent per 100 yds.
Less than 1-3/7 cents per 100 yds. ---------- 35 percent ad val.

Comment

"Cottons for handwork" are special cotton yarns put up in short lengths, usually in skeins, balls, or on cards, for darning, mending, knitting, crocheting, tatting, embroidering, and general art needlework. Total United States production of cotton thread and cottons for handwork increased steadily during the

COTTON CROCHET, DARNING, EMBROIDERY, AND KNITTING YARNS FOR HANDWORK--Continued

decade ended 1939; this increase was accompanied by a decrease in unit values. In recent years imports have constituted only a small part of domestic consumption. Ordinarily more than three-fourths of the imports have come from France and have been of types which compete principally on the basis of quality and reputation; the foreign unit value of imports (apart from duty and other charges) is decidedly higher than the unit value of the domestic product.

The demand for handwork cottons depends somewhat on prevailing fashions and the popularity of the hand knitting arts. In response to efforts by manufacturers to stimulate use of such cottons, production increased after 1921 to an estimated 7 million pounds in 1939. In the 10-year period 1930-39, imports averaged about 776 million yards (about 231,000 pounds), with a high of 976 million yards (290,000 pounds) in 1930 and a low of 644 million yards (192,000 pounds) in 1935.

Crochet, darning, embroidery, and knitting cottons: United States imports for consumption, by tariff rate, total, and from principal sources, in 1939

Tariff rate	Equivalent ad valorem	Total value	Principal sources
	Percent		
20 percent ad valorem	20	$249,185	FRANCE, $182,826; United Kingdom, $52,802
1/2¢ per 100 yards	26	46,448	FRANCE, $45,770; United Kingdom, $678
35 percent ad valorem	35	6,375	FRANCE, $4,122; Japan, $2,253
Total, all rates	21	302,008	FRANCE, $232,718; United Kingdom, $53,480

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Stat. import classes (1939): 304., 305., and 306. a/

United States production, exports, and imports, in specified years, 1937 to 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption 1/ from-- All countries	Japan	UNITED KINGDOM	Switzerland	Belgium
	Quantity (1,000 square yards)						
1923 -	7,477,253	464,520	218,970	10,777	178,616	13,888	1,147
1929 -	7,670,364	558,122	55,950	1,195	31,924	11,006	672
1933 -	7,379,515	301,140	40,129	1,101	9,602	19,581	3,407
1935 -	6,625,778	184,250	63,600	36,460	9,050	6,760	6,014
1937 -	8,743,820	230,501	147,320	106,490	11,371	8,415	13,548
1938 -	n.a.	315,541	58,282	33,690	6,704	5,666	7,748
1939 -	8,276,077	359,288	111,824	81,693	11,178	9,878	5,349
1943 -	2/ 10,500,000	3/ 521,392	4/ 19,691	777	8,491	390	1
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
1923 -	1,112,074	79,357	47,188	1,884	37,557	2,907	429
1929 -	843,837	76,723	15,024	187	9,578	1,814	127
1933 -	513,212	23,240	6,025	78	1,885	2,204	517
1935 -	584,682	19,634	7,042	1,727	2,156	1,050	850
1937 -	5/ 768,825	26,696	13,628	5,512	3,241	1,238	1,827
1938 -	n.a.	29,480	6,505	1,685	1,856	828	1,051
1939 -	5/ 599,653	34,629	8,667	3,017	2,756	1,332	691
1943 -	n.a.	3/ 111,989	4/ 4,586	48	2,402	91	6/

1/ Data for 1923 represent general imports.
2/ Estimated.
3/ Includes 184,188 thousand square yards valued at 57,004 thousand dollars exported under lend-lease.
4/ Includes 8,925 thousand square yards valued at 1,751 thousand dollars imported from Mexico.
5/ Value of countable cotton cloths estimated at 83 percent of total for all broad-woven cotton goods.
6/ Less than $500.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce, except as noted in footnote 2. and 5.

Item	United States tariff: Act of 1930	United States tariff: 1945 rate	Proposed negotiating country
Par. 904(a) COTTON CLOTH, NOT BLEACHED, PRINTED, DYED, OR COLORED, containing yarns the average number of which: Does not exceed number 90: If valued at not more than 70 cents per pound -------	10% ad val. +, for ea. no., 35/100 of 1% ad val.	10% ad val. +, for ea. no., 35/100 of 1% ad val.	UNITED KINGDOM

a/ The average yarn number contained in countable cloth is indicated in import statistics in the first three digits after the decimal point added to classes 304., 305., and 306., (e.g.304.0010 signifies that the average yarn number does not exceed number1; 305.1200 signifies average yarn number not exceeding no. 120, etc.)

Cloth (not containing silk or rayon) woven with 8 or more harnesses, or with Jacquard, lappet, or swivel attachments is indicated by number 1 in the final digits (e.g.304.0011, 305.1201, etc.); if woven with 2 or more colors or kinds of filling by final number 2. Cloth (not woven with 8 or more harnesses, etc.) in chief value of cotton, containing silk, rayon, or other synthetic textile, is indicated by final number 5. If this cloth is woven with 8 or more harnesses, etc., or 2 or more colors or kinds of filling, the final numbers are 6 and 7, respectively.

COUNTABLE COTTON CLOTHS--Continued

Item	United States tariff: Act of 1930	United States tariff: 1945 rate	Proposed negotiating country
Par. 904(a)			
COTTON CLOTH, NOT BLEACHED, PRINTED, DYED, OR COLORED, containing yarns the average of which--Cont'd.			
Does not exceed number 90:			
If valued at more than 70 cents per pound ---------	10% ad val. +, for ea. no., 35/100 of 1% ad val.	7½% ad val. +, for ea. no., 25/100 of 1% ad val. 1/	UNITED KINGDOM
Exceeds number 90 but does not exceed number 102:			
If valued at not more than 70 cents per pound -	41½% ad val.	41½% ad val.	
If valued at more than 70 cents per pound ------	do.	7½% ad val. +, for ea. no., 25/100 of 1% ad val. 1/	UNITED KINGDOM
Exceeds number 102 ----------	do.	33% ad val. 1/	
Provided, that none of the foregoing shall be subject to a duty less than -------	55/100¢ per average no. per lb.	4/10¢ per average no. per lb. 1/	UNITED KINGDOM
Par. 904(b)			
COTTON CLOTH, BLEACHED, containing yarns the average number of which:			
Does not exceed number 60:			
If valued at not more than 80 cents per pound:			
Numbers 1 to 30 incl. --	13% ad val. +, for ea. no., 35/100 of 1% ad val.	13% ad val. +, for ea. no., 35/100 of 1% ad val.	
Numbers 31 to 50 incl. -	do.	18½% ad val. +, for ea. no., 50/100 of 1% ad val. 2/3/	UNITED KINGDOM
Numbers 51 to 60 incl. -	do.	13% ad val. +, for ea. no., 35/100 of 1% ad val. 3/	do.

See footnotes on page 13.

COUNTABLE COTTON CLOTHS--Continued

Item	United States tariff: Act of 1930	United States tariff: 1945 rate	Proposed negotiating country
Par. 904(b)			
COTTON CLOTH, BLEACHED, containing yarns the average number of which-Cont'd.			
Does not exceed number 60:			
If valued at more than 80 cents per pound -----	13% ad val. +, for ea. no.,35/100 of 1% ad val.	10% ad val. +, for ea. no.,25/100 of 1% ad val. 3/1/	UNITED KINGDOM
Exceeds number 60 but does not exceed number 90:			
If valued at not more than $1.20 per pound:			
Numbers 61 to 85 incl. ----------	do.	13% ad val. +, for ea. no.,35/100 of 1% ad val. 3/	do.
Numbers 86 to 90 incl:			
If weighing less than 1-2/3 ounces per square yard ---	do.	35% ad val. 4/	do.
Other ----------	do.	13% ad val. +, for ea. no.,35/100 of 1% ad val. 3/	
If valued at more than $1.20 per pound:			
Numbers 61 to 85 incl. -	do.	10% ad val. +, for ea. no.,25/100 of 1% ad val. 3/1/	do.
Numbers 86 to 90 incl.:			
If weighing less than 1-2/3 ounces per square yard -----	do.	35% ad val. 4/	
Other ----------	do.	10% ad val. +, for ea. no.,25/100 of 1% ad val. 3/1/	do.
Exceeds number 90:			
If weighing less than 1-2/3 ounces per square yard ----	44½% ad val.	35% ad val. 4/	
Other ----------	do.	36% ad val. 3/1/	do.

COUNTABLE COTTON CLOTHS--Continued

Item	United States tariff: Act of 1930	United States tariff: 1945 rate	Proposed negotiating country
Par. 904(c) COTTON CLOTH, PRINTED, DYED, OR COLORED, containing yarns the average number of which:			
Does not exceed number 60:			
If valued at not more than 90 cents per pound:			
Numbers 1 to 30 incl. ----------	16% ad val. +, for ea. no., 35/100 of 1% ad val.	16% ad val. +, for ea. no., 35/100 of 1% ad val.	UNITED KINGDOM
Numbers 31 to 50 incl. ----------	do.	22½% ad val. +, for ea. no., 50/100 of 1% ad val. 2/5/	do.
Numbers 51 to 60 incl. ----------	do.	16% ad val. +, for ea. no., 35/100 of 1% ad val. 5/	do.
If valued at more than 90 cents per pound ---	do.	12% ad val. +, for ea. no., 25/100 of 1% ad val. 5/1/	do.
Exceeds number 60 but does not exceed number 90:			
If valued at not more than $1.40 per pound:			
Numbers 61 to 85 incl. ----------	do.	16% ad val. +, for ea. no., 35/100 of 1% ad val. 5/	do.
Numbers 86 to 90 incl.:			
If weighing less than 1-2/3 ounces per square yard -----	do.	35% ad val. 4/	do.
Other ----------	do.	16% ad val. +, for ea. no., 35/100 of 1% ad val. 5/	do.

See footnotes on page 13.

COUNTABLE COTTON CLOTHS--Continued

Item	United States tariff: Act of 1930	United States tariff: 1945 rate	Proposed negotiating country
Par. 904(c)			
COTTON CLOTH, PRINTED, DYED, OR COLORED, containing yarns the average number of which:--Cont'd.			
Exceeds number 60 but does not exceed number 90:			
If valued at more than $1.40 per pound:			
Numbers 61 to 85 incl. ----------	16% ad val. +, for ea. no., 35/100 of 1% ad val.	12% ad val. +, for ea. no., 25/100 of 1% ad val. 5/1/	UNITED KINGDOM
Numbers 86 to 90 incl.:			
If weighing less than 1-2/3 ounces per square yard --	do.	35% ad val. 4/	
Other ----------	do.	12% ad val. +, for ea. no., 25/100 of 1% ad val. 5/1/	do.
Exceeds number 90:			
If weighing less than 1-2/3 ounces per square yard ----------	47½% ad val.	35% ad val. 4/	do.
Other ----------	do.	39% ad val. 5/1/	do.
904(b)(c)(d)			
Cotton cloth, bleached, printed, dyed, or colored, containing yarns the average number of which exceeds number 40, and woven with swivel attachments ----------	37,35% to 57½% ad val.	35% ad val. 4/	do.
904(d)			
Cotton cloth, woven with 8 or more harnesses, or with Jacquard, lappet, or swivel attachments ----------	Dutiable at rates applicable under par. 904(a),(b), or (c), + 10% ad val. in addition	Dutiable at rates applicable under par. 904(a),(b), or (c), + 5% ad val. in addition 5/1/	do.

See footnotes on page 13.

COUNTABLE COTTON CLOTHS--Continued

Item	United States tariff: Act of 1930	United States tariff: 1945 rate	Proposed negotiating country
Par. 904(d) Cotton cloth, other than the foregoing, woven with 2 or more colors or kinds of filling ------	Dutiable at rates applicable under par. 904(a),(b), or (c), + 5% ad val. in addition	Dutiable at rates applicable under par. 904(a),(b), or (c), + 5% ad val. in addition 6/	UNITED KINGDOM
Par. 905 Cloth, in chief value of cotton, containing silk, or rayon or other synthetic textile ----------	Dutiable as cotton cloth under par. 904, + 5% ad val. in addition	Dutiable as cotton cloth under par. 904, + 5% ad val. in addition	do.

1/ Trade agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1939.

2/ Rate established by Presidential proclamation under sec. 336, effective June 1936, applied to Nos. 31 to 50, regardless of value. Rate not applicable to cloths described in par. 904(d) which are dutiable at rates established in the Tariff Act of 1930.

3/ Rate does not apply to swivel-woven cloth of average yarn number above 48, which is dutiable at a flat rate of 35 percent ad valorem under the trade agreement with Switzerland, effective February 1936.

4/ Trade agreement with Switzerland, effective February 1936.

5/ Rate does not apply to swivel-woven cloth of average yarn number above 40, which is dutiable at a flat rate of 35 percent ad valorem under the trade agreement with Switzerland, effective February 1936.

6/ Additional duty bound in trade agreement with the United Kingdom.

Comment

"Countable cotton cloths" is a term used to designate all kinds of cotton cloths which, if imported, would be dutiable under tariff paragraphs 904 and 905 at progressive rates of duty based on the average yarn number in the ascertainment of which the threads have to be counted. (Paragraph 904 also includes cotton tire fabric at a fixed rate of duty.) Excluded from the scope of paragraphs 904 and 905, becaused mentioned eo nomine in other tariff paragraphs, are table damask, tapestries, and pile fabrics; also made-up articles such as sheets, blankets, quilts, and towels. All of the articles mentioned in the preceding sentence in addition to countable cotton cloths, are included as piece goods in census reports under the heading "Cotton woven goods over 12 inches in width," of which the 1939 production was recorded as 9,045 million square yards (2,479 million pounds) valued at 722 million dollars. Countable cotton cloths, which amounted to 8,276 million square yards in 1939, constituted over 90 percent of the total cotton woven goods produced in the United States.

The duties collected on countable cotton cloth represented 29 percent of the value of combined imports 1/ under the Tariff Act of 1922, and 32 percent of those (through 1944) under the Tariff Act of 1930. In the Tariff Act of 1930 the rates ranged from 10.35 percent to 62½ percent ad valorem, depending on the fineness of the yarn, and to a less degree on the weave and finish. On bleached cloth, plain-woven, and of medium yarn (31s to 50s), the duty was from 23.85 percent to 30.50 percent ad valorem. In this classification were most of the imports from Japan. The higher rates applied principally to specialties and cloth woven of fine yarns, imported almost exclusively from the United Kingdom and other European countries.

In 1936, following a large increase in the imports from Japan, the rates of duty on bleached, printed, dyed, or colored cotton cloths of medium yarns (31s to 50s, inclusive) were increased about 42 percent. After this increase the duty on bleached cloth, plain-woven, of the specified yarn numbers, ranged from 34 percent to 43½ percent ad valorem, and that on cloth printed, dyed, or colored, plain-woven, from 38 to 47½ percent ad valorem. The duties on certain classes of cotton cloth were reduced by about one-fourth in trade agreements with Switzerland (1936) and the United Kingdom (1939). These reductions, however, were largely confined to specialties. In the trade agreement with the United Kingdom, this was accomplished in part, by confining the concession to cloth above certain stated values per pound. The duty reductions did not apply to the medium and low-priced fabrics which constituted the bulk of the imports from Japan, and upon which, in 1936, the duties had been increased.

United States imports of countable cotton cloths amounted to over 206 million square yards in 1923 (the record import), to 28 million in 1932, to 147 million in 1937, and to 112 million in 1939. Before 1931 the United Kingdom predominated in this trade, supplying mostly high-quality fabrics made of fine mule-spun yarns and some coarser-yarn specialties. In 1931-34 Switzerland was the principal source, supplying mostly fine lawns and organdies. In 1935-41 Japan predominated, shipping mulls and shirtings which were similar to the domestic printcloths but somewhat lighter because they were made of slightly finer yarns. The cloths which came from Japan were generally sold at prices below those of the most nearly comparable domestic product, and were directly competitive with a substantial segment of domestic output.

The following table shows the value of imports under trade agreements, and other imports by kind and principal sources, in 1939.

1/ Total imports under paragraphs 904 and 905.

COUNTABLE COTTON CLOTHS--Continued

Table 1.- Countable cotton cloths: United States imports for consumption, by kinds, with principal sources, in 1939

Kinds	Total value	Principal sources
Unbleached:		
Not woven-figured:		
Unaffected by trade agreements	$32,124	UNITED KINGDOM, $11,170; Italy, $11,873; Germany, 1/ $3,457
Under trade agreement with United Kingdom	517,346	UNITED KINGDOM, $389,709; Switzerland, $50,131; Italy, $45,692
Woven with 8 or more harnesses (U.K. trade agreement)	124,044	UNITED KINGDOM, $119,872; Switzerland, $2,162
Woven with 2 or more kinds of filling (U.K. trade agreement)	228	UNITED KINGDOM, $228
Bleached:		
Not woven-figured:		
Unaffected by trade agreements	2,920,192	Japan, $2,780,531; Germany, 1/ $71,359; UNITED KINGDOM, $43,622
Under trade agreement with United Kingdom	657,680	UNITED KINGDOM, $640,578; Switzerland, $10,003; France, $4,933
Under trade agreement with Switzerland	865,318	Switzerland, $838,101; UNITED KINGDOM, $24,933
Woven with 8 or more harnesses, etc. (U.K. trade agreement)	250,342	UNITED KINGDOM, $233,807; France, $9,746; Switzerland, $6,095
Swivel-woven, of yarns 41s and over (Swiss trade agreement)	8,980	Switzerland, $8,047; France, $488; UNITED KINGDOM, $445
Woven with 2 or more kinds of filling (U.K. trade agreement)	17,183	UNITED KINGDOM, $15,410; Japan, $1,029
Printed, dyed, or colored:		
Not woven-figured:		
Unaffected by trade agreements	817,167	Japan, $192,731; UNITED KINGDOM, $191,816; Czechoslovakia, $117,471; Belgium, $107,904
Under trade agreement with United Kingdom	869,591	UNITED KINGDOM, $700,605; Italy, $77,846; France, $51,562
Under trade agreement with Switzerland	406,859	Switzerland, $375,481; UNITED KINGDOM, $30,248
Woven with 8 or more harnesses, etc. (U.K. trade agreement)	869,530	Belgium, $573,322; UNITED KINGDOM, $121,821; Italy, $100,853
Swivel-woven of yarns 41s and over (Swiss trade agreement)	7,846	Switzerland, $6,946
Woven with 2 or more kinds of filling (U.K. trade agreement)	302,300	UNITED KINGDOM, $222,951; Japan, $27,485; Netherlands, $26,106
Total	8,666,730	

1/ Includes Austria.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Imports in the immediate future, and presumably for some years to come, will be limited, not only because of the needs of foreign countries, but because of the wartime reduction in mill capacity abroad as the result of depreciation, military destruction, and scrapping of machinery to recover metals for war production. Thus in Japan, out of a prewar total of 12½ million spindles, only a little over 1 million were in operating condition early in 1946, and only about 3 million, by the most optimistic estimate, could be placed in service by January 1947.

In the United Kingdom, cotton manufacturing was severely curtailed during the war, and it is still far below the prewar level. Employment in the industry was reduced from 360,000 in 1937 to 213,000 in mid 1945, and it was only 223,000 in January 1946.

In the United Kingdom, unlike the United States, vertically integrated spinning and weaving mills are the exception rather than the rule, and machinery in use consists predominantly of mule spindles and non-automatic looms. As a result, the annual output per worker is much less in the United Kingdom than in the United States. On the basis of available data for both countries in 1937 and 1938, it seems likely that the differences in output per worker were in general more than offset by differences in wage rates, and that the average cost of manufacturing cotton cloth of most grades in the United Kingdom was somewhat less than in the United States. This cost difference was not enough, however, to permit British cloth in the low and moderate-priced field to compete seriously in the United States market after the payment of duty and shipping expenses. The fabrics supplied by the United Kingdom to this country were, therefore, largely confined to those of fine weave or unusual construction, designed for sale at prices considerably above those for the most nearly comparable fabrics produced in domestic mills.

Comparative statistics for cotton manufacturing in the United Kingdom and the United States are given in table 2.

COUNTABLE COTTON CLOTHS--Continued

Table 2.- Cotton manufacturing industry in the United Kingdom and the United States: Comparative statistics, 1937

Item	Unit	United Kingdom	United States
Employees:	Number	1/ 359,703	1/ 448,140
Basic hours of work per week:			
Per operator (per shift)	Number	48	40
Per mill	Number	48	80
Spindles, total in place	Thousand	38,753	26,983
Equivalent ring spindles 2/	Thousand	29,419	26,837
Looms	Thousand	505	483
Production:			
Cotton yarn	1,000 pounds	1,357,774	3,125,169
	(1,000 pounds	841,344	2,540,829
Cotton cloth	(1,000 square yards	3,805,621	9,445,914
	(1,000 dollars	3/ 318,294	920,301
Exports:			
Cotton yarn	(1,000 pounds	159,029	8,113
	(1,000 dollars	67,705	3,168
	(1,000 pounds	401,051	4/
Cotton cloth	(1,000 square yards	1,920,480	230,501
	(1,000 dollars	221,301	26,696
Imports (for consumption):			
Cotton yarn	(1,000 pounds	2,983	2,019
	(1,000 dollars	712	1,681
	(1,000 pounds	9,463	29,397
Cotton cloth	(1,000 square yards	31,794	147,320
	(1,000 dollars	3,950	13,628
Average weight of cotton cloth:			
Production	Ounces per sq. yd.	3.5	4.3
Exports	Ounces per sq. yd.	3.3	4/
Imports	Ounces per sq. yd.	4.3	3.2
Average value of cotton cloth:			
Production	Cents per sq. yd.	8.4	9.7
Exports	Cents per sq. yd.	11.5	11.6
Imports	Cents per sq. yd.	12.4	9.3

1/ Includes salaried administrative, technical, and clerical employees.

2/ Counting 1 ring spindle as equivalent to 1½ mule spindles in productive capacity.

3/ Including small quantity of cloth made on commission, of which the unit value has been taken to be the same as that of cloth made for sale.

4/ Not available.

Note.- The above data cover the cotton manufacturing industry as a whole (including broad woven goods, yarns, sewing thread, and smallwares) and, with the exception of exports and imports of the United States, are more inclusive than statistics for countable cotton cloth given at the beginning of this digest.

Source: Great Britain -
Import Duties Act Inquiry, Board of Trade Journal, January 1937.
Annual Statement of Trade with Foreign Countries.
United States -
Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

United States exports of cotton cloth have been much larger than imports. At the peak, in 1920, exports amounted to 819 million square yards. They declined to 465 million in 1923 and to 184 million in 1935, but later recovered in part, amounting to 359 million in 1939, and increasing to 622 million in 1944. Exports are generally from 2 to 5 percent of production, and have gone chiefly to the Philippine Islands, to Cuba, and to countries on the continents of North and South America. They increased during the war and probably will continue large for several years because of the world-wide shortage of cotton cloth and cotton manufacturing machinery resulting from the war.

United States production of Cotton Cloths of the kinds dutiable under paragraphs 904 and 905 amounted, in million of square yards, to 7,477 in 1923, to 6,493 in 1931, and to 8,744 in 1937. From 8,276 million square yards in 1939, production increased to a peak of about 11 billion square yards in 1942, but has since been declining, amounting to about 10½ billion square yards in 1943, to 9½ billion in 1944, and 9 billion in 1945.

The higher levels of output in the United States during the war were attained chiefly through the extension of the hours of plant operation and the employment of an extra shift of workers. The average number of hours per active spindle increased from 4,148 hours (average of two 40-hour shifts a week) in 1939 to a maximum of 5,793 hours (2-3/4 40-hour shifts a week) in 1942, and then declined to about 4,875 hours (or 2-1/3 40-hour shifts per week) in 1945. The number of cotton mill workers increased from 383,000 in 1939 to a peak of 510,000 in December 1942; this latter number included a relatively large number of learners and unskilled workers. In 1945 the average number of employees was about 415,000 or approximately 18 percent less than in 1942, while the number of hours per active spindle decreased by about 16 percent. Cotton consumption in domestic mills increased from 7,370,000 bales in 1939 to 11,433,000 bales in 1942, but declined to 9,144,000 bales in 1945.

Cotton cloth consumed in the United States consists in volume principally of goods woven from course and medium yarns. Domestic producers usually supply almost the entire consumption of goods of these grades. The consumption of goods woven from fine yarns is much smaller, and of this amount imports supply a larger proportion than of goods woven from coarse and medium yarns. Of the total output of cotton cloth produced in the United States, usually about one-half (by weight) is woven of yarns 20s and coarser, and most of the rest from yarns 21s to 40s; only 6 or 7 percent are woven from yarns 41s and finer.

During the war, the average price of cotton cloth in the United States approximately doubled. An important part of the increase resulted from the advance in the price of raw cotton; the base grade, 15/16-inch middling, advanced from approximately 10 cents a pound (at the mill) in 1939 to 22 cents in 1943-44 and was quoted at about 25 cents in January 1946. It had advanced to 37 cents a pound in September 1946.

To prevent higher domestic prices (resulting from certain governmental measures) from interfering with the exports of raw cotton, the Department of Agriculture, beginning in July 1939, established a price differential between cotton for consumption in the United States and that for export. The initial amount of this differential (subsidy on exports) was 1½ cents a pound. It was continued intermittently under various qualifications and conditions, at rates which gradually increased to 4 cents a pound in 1945. The fact that the cost of United States (and other) cotton was lower to foreign manufactures than to domestic manufacturers did not affect either the import or the export trade of the United States in cotton cloth during the war because of shortages abroad. However, should the export subsidy on raw cotton continue after the shortage of cloth in foreign countries has ceased, it will apparently be necessary to provide subsidies on exports of cotton cloth from the United States and, should large imports of cloth occur, to impose quantitative restrictions or compensatory charges on such imports. For both of these actions there is authority under existing legislation.

COUNTABLE COTTON CLOTHS--Continued

During the war, costs increased greatly both in the United States and the United Kingdom. Between October 1938 and January 1946 the average hourly wage of workers in the cotton goods industry increased from 38 to 72 cents (or 90 percent) in the United States, and from 19 to 33 cents (or 74 percent) in the United Kingdom. The smaller percentage increase in the United Kingdom, in terms of United States currency, reflects the depreciation of sterling in 1939 and 1940. In terms of pence, average hourly earnings in the United Kingdom increased from 9.3 to 19.7 (or 111 percent) in the period shown.

Table 3.- Cotton manufactures: Average wages and hours of employment for workers in the United Kingdom and the United States in October 1938 and January 1946

Country and period	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
United Kingdom 1/:			
October 1938	$8.49	45.8	$0.19
January 1946	15.23	46.1	.33
United States 2/ :			
October 1938	14.04	36.8	.38
January 1946	29.00	40.1	.72

1/ Last pay week for the month shown. Pounds sterling converted to dollars on the basis £1 = $4.77 in October 1938, and £1 = $4.03 in January 1946.
2/ Average for the month shown.
Source: Great Britain, Ministry of Labor Gazette, July 1946.
United States, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Monthly Labor Review.

British exports in 1938, 1944, and 1945 are given in table 4. In the last two years shown, the quantity was only about one-third as great as in 1938. The reduction in value, however, was by no means so great, because of increased prices. The unit value in 1945 of exports to all countries was about 100 percent greater, and that of exports to the United States about 50 percent greater, than in 1938.

Table 4.- Cotton cloth: Exports from the United Kingdom to all countries and to the United States, 1938 and 1944-45

Destination	1938	1944	1945
	Quantity (1,000 square yards)		
All countries	1,386,235	434,231	441,096
United States	8,674	2,007	2,824
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
All countries	156,271	97,497	116,124
United States	2,167	749	1,032
	Unit value (per square yard)		
All countries	$0.11	$0.22	$0.26
United States	.25	.37	.37

Source: Great Britain Board of Trade Accounts relating to the trade of United Kingdom for the years 1938, 1944, and 1945.

COUNTABLE COTTON CLOTHS--Continued

In the United States, a severe shortage of cotton cloth exists at present. This is the result of shortages both of labor and of cotton manufacturing machinery. In prewar years, the number of cotton spinning spindles in place in the United States declined from the record height of 37.9 million on December 31, 1924 to 25.5 million on June 30, 1939, though this was partly offset by increase in capacity of spindles. During the war the number was reduced further because of unusual wear and tear and lack of new machinery for replacements. In 1941 and 1942 record production of cloth was obtained by the operation of mills on 2 or 3 shifts a day, and by modification of fabric construction. The same level of output has not been maintained since because of the growing unpopularity of the night shift, and to a less extent, because of the continuing reduction in number of machines.

The reductions in duties on certain fine cotton goods and specialties which were made by the trade agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1, 1939, could scarcely have been expected to affect materially the imports in 1939 from countries supplying cloth of those types, particularly the United Kingdom and Switzerland. It often takes some time for a change in duties to exercise influence on trade. Moreover, the political and economic disturbances in the United Kingdom tended to check production there in 1939. It may be three years or more from the present time before normal supply conditions are restored in the United States itself and in European countries.

TIRE FABRICS

Stat. import class (1939): 323.26

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports 1/	Imports for consumption from—				
			All countries	UNITED KINGDOM	Mexico	Canada	Argentina
	Quantity (pounds)						
1937	167,688,426	4,599,800	47	-	-	47	-
1938	n.a.	3,280,516	492	-	-	18	474
1939	163,389,368	6,538,061	545	500	31	14	-
1943	184,679,000	2/13,688,302	3/ 165,693	-	-	165,693	-
	Value (dollars)						
1937	46,929,695	1,583,038	24	-	-	24	-
1938	n.a.	1,080,051	248	-	-	6	242
1939	37,786,058	1,919,431	156	131	18	7	-
1943	n.a.	2/7,738,781	3/ 75,413	-	-	75,413	-

1/ Weight of exports, reported in square yards, estimated on the basis of $1\frac{1}{4}$ square yards to the pound.
2/ Includes 5,922,435 square yards (4,737,948 pounds), valued at $2,923,742, exported under lend-lease.
3/ Includes 39,100 pounds, valued at $19,375, free for Government use.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 904 (e)			
Tire fabrics for use in pneumatic tires, including cord fabric ----------	25	25	UNITED KINGDOM

Comment

Tire fabric is a term used to include various special types of cloths which are used, together with rubber, in the manufacture of pneumatic tires for automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, and bicycles. These fabrics were formerly made of cotton, but during the past decade tire fabrics of rayon have been developed which compare favorably with cotton. During the war, high-tenacity rayon was used extensively in the manufacture of heavy-duty truck and airplane tires.

The United States is the world's largest producer, consumer, and exporter of tire fabrics. Imports, entered under the provisions of paragraph 904 as tire fabrics (materials not stated) have been negligible in comparison with either domestic production or exports.

COTTON CLOTH, CONTAINING WOOL

Stat. import class (1939): 3075.0

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from --				
			All countries	UNITED KINGDOM	France	Italy	Poland and Danzig
	Quantity (pounds)						
1937	Not available	Not available	43,109	6,828	60	21,623	14,365
1938			679	410	1	-	-
1939			5,524	4,984	115	425	-
1943			115	-	-	-	-
	Value (dollars)						
1937	Not available	Not available	20,555	7,870	78	4,591	7,622
1938			809	449	4	-	-
1939			5,895	5,582	214	99	-
1943			236	-	-	-	-

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff: Act of 1930	United States tariff: 1945 rate	Proposed negotiating country
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 906			
Cloth, in chief value of cotton, containing wool ----------	60	1/ 40	UNITED KINGDOM

1/ Trade agreement with United Kingdom, effective January 1939.

Comment

The cotton cloth provided for in paragraph 906 is usually made of union yarns (cotton-and-wool fibers combined) in both warp and filling. Before 1934 Italy was the main source of imports, supplying low-grade fabrics of cotton-and-wool mixtures for use in the manufacture of boys' suits and men's trousers. In 1934 and later, when imports were very small, the United Kingdom usually supplied the bulk of the total. The imports from that country had a comparatively high average value, and were confined almost altogether to novelty or specialty flannel shirting.

Domestic production of cotton-and-wool cloths, in chief value of cotton, is not separately recorded. Available information indicates that the bulk of cotton-and-wool cloth is in chief value of wool. Fabrics similar to the types imported under paragraph 906 constitute a negligible part of the output of the establishments in which they are made; these establishments produce principally woolen goods.

TRACING CLOTH

Stat. import class (1939): 3970.0

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	UNITED KINGDOM	Germany 1/	
	Quantity (1,000 square yards)					
1937 ----	n.a.	Not	1,755	1,179	575	
1938 ----	n.a.	avail-	974	567	408	
1939 ---	2/ 2,000	able 3/	1,363	1,105	257	
1943 ----	n.a.		716	716	-	
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
1937 ----	n.a.	Not	956	662	294	
1938 ----	n.a.	avail-	521	313	209	
1939 ----	2/ 1,500	able 3/	708	573	135	
1943 ----	n.a.		334	334	-	

1/ Includes Austria beginning 1938.
2/ Estimated. 3/ Known to be small.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 907			
Tracing cloth ----------	30	1/ 20	UNITED KINGDOM

1/ Trade agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1939.

Comment

Tracing cloth is a smooth semitransparent fabric made from plain-woven fine-yarn cotton cloth by filling and coating; it is glazed on one side but dull-finished on the other so as to take ink without blurring. It is used by draftsmen, architects, and engineers in duplicating drawings. The tracing cloth is placed in contact with the drawing and the lines traced on the cloth with drawing ink; the cloth with the tracing on it is then put over blueprint paper and exposed to sunlight, or to high-power artificial light, in order to secure blueprint reproductions. Specially-prepared tracing paper, although not so durable as tracing cloth, is largely used as a cheaper substitute.

Imports of tracing cloth in the 1910-29 period were remarkably steady at about 2¼ million square yards a year; imports in subsequent years, although fluctuating, have averaged about half of this amount. The duty under the act of 1922 of 5 cents per square yard plus 20 percent ad valorem was equivalent to roughly 30 percent ad valorem, and the act of 1930 fixed a rate of 30 percent. The decrease in imports since 1929 has been due to the development of this industry in the United States. About three-fourths of the prewar imports came from England, and most of the remainder from Germany.

TRACING CLOTH--Continued

After two unsuccessful attempts to produce high-grade tracing cloth in the United States, a satisfactory quality was finally produced by a firm which was established in 1922 as a subsidiary of the principal British producer and later incorporated as an American company. Its output, small for several years, increased after 1929 to a point where a sharp curtailment in imports resulted; the output of this concern in the years immediately preceding World War II accounted for nearly 90 percent of United States production and was roughly equal to total imports. In the 1930's two cloth-finishing companies added tracing cloth to their list of products, but as late as 1939 there were only 3 producers; consequently domestic production has never been disclosed in census reports. During World War II, because of the urgent need for tracing cloth, the leading domestic producer greatly increased its output; several other firms also entered the field. In 1939, after the reduction of one-third in the duty by the trade agreement with the United Kingdom (the benefit of which was not extended to Germany), imports from the United Kingdom were about twice as great as in 1938 although not so large as in 1937, while imports from Germany declined materially. The disturbed economic and political conditions in the United Kingdom may have prevented a still greater increase in imports.

United States exports of tracing cloth are not separately recorded but are known to be small.

FILLED OR COATED COTTON CLOTHS, NOT SPECIALLY PROVIDED FOR

Stat. import class (1939): 3971.0

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from—					
			All countries	Germany 1/	UNITED KINGDOM	Belgium	Japan	Canada
	Quantity (1,000 square yards)							
1937 -	91,125	5,464	44	15	8	3	13	2/
1938 -	n.a.	5,642	39	20	13	2	1	-
1939 -	100,962	7,334	43	16	21	5	-	-
1943 -	n.a.	3/ 7,967	55	-	-	-	-	55
	Value (1,000 dollars)							
1937 -	27,876	1,914	13	5	3	1	1	2/
1938 -	n.a.	1,878	13	7	4	1	2/	-
1939 -	28,181	2,297	11	5	4	2	-	-
1943 -	n.a.	3/ 3,214	16	-	-	-	-	16

1/ Includes Austria beginning 1938. 2/ Less than 500.
3/ Includes 1,488 thousand square yards, valued at 873 thousand dollars, exported under lend-lease.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 907			
Filled or coated cotton cloths, not specially provided for -----	35	1/ 20	UNITED KINGDOM

1/ Trade agreement with United Kingdom, effective January 1939.

Comment

Filled or coated cotton cloths, not specially provided for, include artificial leather, book cloth, imitation vellum, tag cloth, buckram, and other specialties. Of the output of artificial leather, the most important item in domestic production, about 90 percent consists of fabrics coated with pyroxylin (mainly cellulose nitrate compositions).

The principal basic cloths used for the various types of filled or coated cloths are sheetings, drills, twills, sateens, and moleskins. The principal users of artificial leather are the upholstery, automobile, luggage, and book trades. Prewar imports were very small in comparison with production and consisted chiefly of novelty types of fabric such as artificial suede. Exports were much larger than imports and represented from 4 to 8 percent of domestic production. The principal export markets were Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Argentina, and the United Kingdom.

In 1939, after the reduction in the duty by the trade agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1 of that year, imports from the United Kingdom were larger than they had been in the two preceding years. The benefit of this reduction was not extended to Germany, and the imports from that country in 1939 were smaller than in 1938.

WATERPROOF CLOTH

Stat. import classes (1939): 3971.1, 3971.2

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production 1/	Domestic exports 1/	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	UNITED KINGDOM	BELGIUM	
	Quantity (1,000 square yards)					
1937 ----	69,675	2,545	137	47	54	
1938 ----	n.a.	2,397	59	34	24	
1939 ----	n.a.	3,013	112	68	42	
1943 ----	n.a.	2/ 2,048	17	13	-	
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
1937 ----	21,631	1,104	65	25	31	
1938 ----	n.a.	948	29	15	14	
1939 ----	21,655	1,126	54	28	26	
1943 ----	n.a.	2/ 1,300	9	7	-	

1/ Rubberized fabrics only.
2/ Includes 868 thousand square yards, valued at 643 thousand dollars, exported under lend-lease.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 907			
Waterproof cloth, wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber, whether or not in part of India rubber ----------	40	1/ 25	UNITED KINGDOM, BELGIUM

1/ Trade agreement with United Kingdom, effective January 1939; previously reduced to 30 percent ad valorem in trade agreement with Belgium, effective May 1935.

Comment

A waterproof cloth may be defined as any cloth that is impervious or substantially resistant to water penetration. Besides coating with solutions of rubber, cloth may be made waterproof by processing with metallic salts, by coating or saturating with oil, fats, or wax, or by treating with certain chemical solutions. Waterproof cloths are used for many purposes, such as hospital sheeting, raincoats, automobile tops, dress shields, and infants' wear.

United States production of waterproof cloth is large. In addition to the production of rubberized fabrics as shown in the above table, there is known to be a substantial output of other types of waterproof cloth for which statistics are not available. The waterproofing of fabrics is carried on by many plants of various kinds scattered throughout the country.

Imports are largely specialties such as yacht duck and raincoat fabrics from England, and tarpaulins from Belgium, but domestic production supplies the bulk of domestic consumption of all main varieties.

WATERPROOF CLOTH-Continued

Exports of rubberized automobile cloth and of rubberized hospital sheeting, the only waterproof cloth for which export data are separately recorded, are many times larger than imports. The principal markets have been Argentina, Canada, the United Kingdom, Netherlands Indies, and the Philippine Islands.

OILCLOTHS (EXCEPT SILK OILCLOTHS AND OILCLOTHS FOR FLOORS)

Stat. import class (1939): 3971.4

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from—			
			All countries	UNITED KINGDOM	Japan	France
	Quantity (square yards)					
1937 --	73,354,706	8,441,045	886	31	500	355
1938 --	n.a.	6,465,961	290	-	-	290
1939 --	96,115,081	7,784,971	2,483	2,236	162	70
1943 --	n.a.	1/ 3,059,649	-	-	-	-
	Value (dollars)					
1937 --	11,300,629	1,263,104	198	13	51	134
1938 --	n.a.	971,526	80	-	-	80
1939 --	13,205,063	1,143,069	728	652	37	32
1943 --	n.a.	1/ 669,830	-	-	-	-

1/ Includes 581,951 square yards, valued at $219,117, exported under lend-lease.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 907			
Oilcloths (except silk oilcloths and oilcloths for floors) -----	30	1/ 15	UNITED KINGDOM

1/ Trade agreement with United Kingdom, effective January 1939.

Comment

The oilcloths provided for in paragraph 907 are almost entirely cotton oilcloths. They are made by coating cloth with a solution of solidified linseed oil mixed with other materials such as china clay for weighting and pigments for coloring. The main type of cotton oilcloth is that known as table, shelf, or wall oilcloth, made on a base of printcloth or lightweight sheeting. The fabrics are usually given several coats and finished flat or gloss; they may also be decorated by printing designs with quick-drying lacquer. A special type of oilcloth, known as enameled oilcloth, is made on a base of heavier fabric, such as duck, twill, or sateen; grained finishes of various kinds are impressed on the face of the cloth with engraved rollers. Enameled oilcloth is used mainly for upholstering.

Domestic production of cotton oilcloth declined from a peak of 126 million square yards in 1929 to 96 million square yards in 1939. Increased competition from new types of table and shelf covering may result in further decline in post-war production.

Imports of cotton oilcloth have been very small, even after the reduction in the duty in 1939.

COTTON WINDOW HOLLANDS

Stat. import class (1939): 3971.5

United States production, exports, and imports for consumption, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports 1/	Imports 2/
	Quantity (1,000 square yards)		
1937	Estimated at 20-25 million square yards annually	840	260
1938		841	79
1939		1,141	129
1943		1,902	5
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
1937	Not available	140	59
1938		135	20
1939		175	29
1943		375	2

1/ Includes book cloth. 2/ Almost entirely from the UNITED KINGDOM.
Source: Exports and imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff: Act of 1930	United States tariff: 1945 rate	Proposed negotiating country
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 907			
Cotton window hollands	30	1/ 20	UNITED KINGDOM

1/ Trade agreement with United Kingdom, effective January 1939.

Comment

Cotton window hollands, used in making roller shades for windows and doors, are usually plain-woven cotton sheetings or printcloths, which have been filled to make them opaque. Common filling mediums for window hollands include starch, china clay, chalk, plaster of Paris, white lead, and Glauber's salt. The term window hollands is derived from the fact that originally this material consisted of fine plain-woven linen fabrics of brownish color manufactured in Holland. Imported Scotch beetled hollands are made of plain-woven cotton sheeting, dyed, and beetled under the original Scotch process. The imported hollands are among the better grades of materials used for window shades.

Domestic production of cotton window hollands and shade cloth is not separately recorded, but is known to be large; it is estimated to be between 20 and 25 million square yards annually. These fabrics are finished by plants which finish other types of filled and coated cloths. As a result of the increased use of venetian blinds, both production and imports of window hollands in recent years may have declined considerably.

Imports of cotton window hollands (almost entirely from the United Kingdom) declined almost continuously from 914,000 square yards, valued at $306,000, in 1923 to 99,000 square yards, valued at $25,000 in 1934. Imports then increased to 260,000 square yards in 1937, but declined drastically in later years.

Exports, which are much larger than imports, have been widely distributed, with Canada, Netherlands, Philippine Islands, Australia, Cuba, and Mexico among the principal markets.

COTTON WINDOW HOLLANDS--Continued

In 1939, notwithstanding the reduction of the duty by one-third in the trade agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1 of that year, the imports, although larger than in 1938, were much smaller than in 1937. This may have been due to the disturbed economic and political conditions in the United Kingdom during 1939.

COTTON PILE FABRICS AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF (SUMMARY DIGEST)
(See separate digests which follow on those fabrics and manufactures which are under consideration for proposed negotiations)

Stat. import classes (1939): 3080.1-3081.9 (17 classes)

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

	1937	1938	1939	1943
	Value (dollars)			
Production	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Domestic exports	189,473	164,781	277,501	1,212,525
Imports for consumption from:				
Total, all countries	986,930	340,648	498,731	33,665
Japan	784,035	194,793	349,268	-
FRANCE	61,703	50,637	45,378	-
Netherlands	1,247	26,705	40,119	-
BELGIUM	18,007	9,297	26,254	-
UNITED KINGDOM	38,957	17,270	26,099	33,665
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	40,484	26,919	2,623	-

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff: Act of 1930	United States tariff: 1945 rate	Proposed negotiating country
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 909			
Pile fabrics, cut or uncut, whether or not the pile covers the entire surface, wholly or in chief value of cotton:			
Velvets:			
Upholstery	62½	62½	BELGIUM
Other	62½	1/70	FRANCE
Velveteens:			
Plain-back	62½	2/31¼	(Not under con- (sideration for (proposed nego- (tiations
Twill-back:			
Valued less than 65 cents per square yard	62½	2/44	UNITED KINGDOM
Valued 65 cents or more per square yard	62½	3/37½	do.
Corduroys:			
Valued 50 cents or more per square yard, 52 inches or more in width	50	4/30	do.
Other	50	50	(Not under con- (sideration for (proposed nego- (tiations

COTTON PILE FABRICS AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF (SUMMARY DIGEST)--Continued

Item	United States tariff: Act of 1930	United States tariff: 1945 rate	Proposed negotiating country
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 909			
Plushes and chenilles:			
Valued $1 or more per square yard, 52 inches or more in width	50	4/ 30	UNITED KINGDOM, FRANCE
Other	50	50	do.
Terry-woven fabrics	40	40	CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Pile ribbons:			
Velveteens and velvets:			
Not exceeding 12 inches in width	62½	5/ 50	FRANCE
Exceeding 12 inches in width	62½	62½	do.
Other	50	50	do.
Manufactures of cotton pile fabrics:			
Velveteens and velvets:			
Velveteen polishing cloths, valued at 60 cents or more per square yard	62½	4/ 31¼	UNITED KINGDOM
Other	62½	62½	do.
Corduroy, plush, and chenille	50	50	do.
Terry-woven	40	40	CZECHOSLOVAKIA

1/ Presidential proclamation under sec. 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930, effective January 1933.
2/ Presidential proclamation under sec. 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930, effective July 1933.
3/ Rate reduced to 44 percent ad valorem under sec. 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930, effective July 1933, and further reduced to 37½ percent ad valorem in trade agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1939.
4/ Trade agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1939.
5/ Trade agreement with France, effective June 1936.

Comment

A pile fabric consists of a woven ground covered in whole or in part by short projecting ends or loops produced in the weaving with an extra set of threads. Pile fabrics are divided according to method of construction into two general classes: (1) Filling-pile, such as velveteens and corduroys, and (2) warp-pile, such as velvets, plushes, and terry-woven fabrics.

Cotton velveteens, corduroys, chenilles, and terry-woven fabrics are usually wholly of cotton. The cotton velvets and plushes dutiable under paragraph 909 may be wholly of cotton or may be chiefly of cotton and contain other materials such as rayon, silk, wool, or ramie.

Domestic production of cotton pile fabrics is large; corduroys and plushes account for about 90 percent of the total (not including terry-woven towels) and corduroys for over half. Production data for manufactured articles made from cotton pile fabrics are not available.

The principal item in imports of cotton pile fabrics and manufactures in prewar years was velveteen piece goods, mainly of the plain-back type. Total value of imports averaged nearly $2,000,000 annually in the 1920's and $650,000 in the 1930's. They declined sharply in the war years.

COTTON PILE FABRICS AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF (SUMMARY DIGEST)--Continued

Exports of cotton pile fabrics have generally been less than imports, averaging $420,000 in the 1920's and $200,000 in the 1930's. They increased substantially during the war from about $700,000 in 1940 to $2,750,000 in 1944.

Two classes of cotton pile fabrics, which before the war, together accounted for from 60 to 75 percent of the total value of imports, are not under consideration for trade agreement negotiations at the present time. These are plain-back velveteens, and corduroys valued at less than 50 cents per square yard. Japan was the dominant supplier of imports of both these articles before the war.

Under the Tariff Act of 1930 the rates on the several classes of cotton pile fabrics and manufactures thereof ranged from 40 to 62½ percent ad valorem. The range is now from 30 to 70 percent ad valorem; one rate was increased by Presidential proclamation under section 336 and several rates have been reduced either under that section or by trade agreements.

There is no interchangeability among most of the classes of cotton pile fabrics (except between the two kinds of velveteens) and manufactures thereof distinguished in the tariff, and little interchangeability among the others. Consequently, in making tariff concessions, there is in general little need to give consideration to the possible effect which a reduction in the rate on one class might have upon the imports of any other class.

COTTON PILE FABRICS AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF (SUMMARY DIGEST)-Continued

Cotton pile fabrics and manufactures thereof: United States imports for consumption, by kind, in 1937-39, and with principal sources, 1939

Kind	Total value 1937	1938	1939	Principal sources in 1939
Velvets:				
Upholstery	$18,786	$3,489	$4,902	Mexico, $3,125; France, $1,009; Italy, $617; BELGIUM, none
Other	20,703	23,749	24,847	FRANCE, $19,627; United Kingdom, $2,476; Germany, 1/ $1,512
Velveteens:				
Plain-back 2/	594,901	153,666	231,309	Japan, $229,788; United Kingdom, $1,266
Twill-back:				
Valued less than 65¢ per square yard	36,108	15,265	14,443	Japan, $12,194; UNITED KINGDOM, $2,205
Valued 65¢ or more per square yard			7,676	UNITED KINGDOM, $6,438; France, $1,238
Corduroys:				
Valued 50¢ or more per square yard	142,809	38,307	188	UNITED KINGDOM, $188
Other 2/			80,559	Japan, $41,656; Netherlands, $35,288
Plushes and chenilles:				
Valued $1 or more per square yard	30,831	9,429	730	UNITED KINGDOM, $288; Italy, $164; FRANCE, $149
Other			5,534	UNITED KINGDOM, $2,172; FRANCE, $1,359
Terry-woven fabrics	31,071	18,009	43,554	Japan, $19,968; Belgium, $18,320; CZECHOSLOVAKIA, none
Pile ribbons:				
Velveteen and velvet:				
Not exceeding 12 inches in width	30,315	35,689	17,806	FRANCE, $17,571
Exceeding 12 inches in width	68	-	90	FRANCE, $79
Other	3,567	2,164	940	FRANCE, $691
Manufactures of cotton pile fabrics:				
Velveteen and velvet:				
Velveteen polishing cloths	12,711	5,110	6,094	UNITED KINGDOM, $6,094
Other			3,035	Japan, $1,407; Germany, 1/ $1,049; UNITED KINGDOM, $491
Corduroy, plush, and chenille	17,605	4,694	5,375	UNITED KINGDOM, $1,992; Japan, $1,320
Terry-woven	47,455	31,077	51,649	Japan, $42,935; Belgium, $5,260; CZECHOSLOVAKIA, $224
Total	986,930	340,648	498,731	

1/ Includes Austria.
2/ Not under consideration for proposed negotiations.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

COTTON VELVETS

Stat. import classes (1939): 3080.1 and 3080.4

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	FRANCE	Mexico	United Kingdom	BELGIUM
	Quantity (square yards)						
1937	n.a.	Not available 1/	58,263	15,395	-	4,419	33,580
1938	n.a.		39,065	26,377	-	1,951	3,662
1939	2,560,946		46,243	35,791	4,960	1,945	1,025
1943	n.a.		-	-	-	-	-
	Value (dollars)						
1937	Not available	Not available 1/	39,489	12,913	-	6,174	14,968
1938			27,238	17,109	-	2,682	1,361
1939			29,749	20,636	3,125	2,627	1,197
1943			-	-	-	-	-

1/ Believed to be small.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff: Act of 1930	United States tariff: 1945 rate	Proposed negotiating country
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 909			
Pile fabrics, cut or uncut, whether or not the pile covers the entire surface, wholly or in chief value of cotton:			
Velvets:			
Upholstery	62½	62½	BELGIUM
Other	62½	1/ 70	FRANCE

1/ Presidential proclamation under section 336, effective January 1933.

Comment

Cotton velvets are warp-pile fabrics, ordinarily woven on the double-cloth principle, that is, as two fabrics, one above the other, connected by the alternating interlacing of the warp threads which are later cut to form the pile. A knife traveling from side to side at the breast beam of the loom severs the connecting warp threads and separates the top and bottom fabrics into two single pieces, each with its own half of the common pile. After weaving, the velvet is subjected to various finishing processes such as brushing, shearing, and tentering. Velvets have a shorter and generally denser pile than plushes. They are used principally in the millinery and garment trades, in the manufacture of jewelry boxes (as linings) and of flowers, and also, as upholstery velvets, in the production of furniture and furnishings, portieres, and draperies.

Domestic production of cotton velvets has been reported by five to seven mills in past years with an annual output varying from about 400,000 square yards in 1935 to 2,500,000 square yards in 1939. Data are not available which show the types of velvets produced; clothing velvets are usually made in silk mills and upholstery velvets in cotton mills which also make plushes, velours, and similar fabrics.

COTTON VELVETS-Continued

Domestic exports of cotton velvets are not separately recorded and are believed to be small.

Imports include both upholstery and other velvets, the upholstery velvets being imported mainly from Belgium and the other, largely millinery velvets, from France. Imports in 1939 were equal to less than 2 percent of domestic production. Imports before 1932, however, were much larger than in subsequent years. Fashion is the most important factor affecting both imports and domestic production of velvets.

Cotton velvets: United States imports for consumption, by kind, with principal sources, 1939

Kind	Total value	Principal sources
Upholstery velvets	$4,902	Mexico, $3,125; France, $1,009; Italy, $617
Other	24,847	FRANCE, $19,627; United Kingdom, $2,476; Germany, 1/ $1,512; Belgium, $1,197

1/ Includes Austria.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

COTTON TWILL-BACK VELVETEENS

Stat. import classes (1939): 3080.8 and 3080.9

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	Japan	UNITED KINGDOM	France	Czecho-slovakia
	Quantity (square yards)						
1937 --	Not	1/ 36,131	77,756	52,471	12,779	177	10,875
1938 --	avail-	n.a.	27,824	7,251	5,836	790	13,947
1939 --	able	n.a.	67,139	54,355	11,365	1,419	-
1943 --	(see text)	n.a.	123	-	-	-	-
	Value (dollars)						
1937 --	Not	1/ 27,271	36,108	15,210	12,076	307	7,252
1938 --	avail-	n.a.	15,265	2,428	4,279	925	7,633
1939 --	able	n.a.	22,119	12,194	8,643	1,282	-
1943 --	(see text)	n.a.	94	-	-	-	-

1/ Include both plain-back and twill-back velveteens.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff: Act of 1930	United States tariff: 1945 rate	Proposed negotiating country
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 909			
Pile fabrics, cut or uncut, whether or not the pile covers the entire surface, wholly or in chief value of cotton:			
Twill-back velveteens:			
Valued at less than 65¢ per sq. yd.	62½	1/ 44	UNITED KINGDOM
Valued at 65¢ or more per sq. yd.	62½	2/ 37½	do.

1/ Presidential proclamation under section 336, effective July 1933.
2/ Rate reduced to 44 percent ad valorem under section 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930, effective July 1933, and further reduced to 37½ percent ad valorem in the trade agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1939.

Comment

Cotton velveteens are filling-pile fabrics in which part of the filling is cut to form a pile which spreads uniformly over the entire surface of the fabric. Velveteens may be divided into two groups: Plain-back and twill-back. Plain-back velveteen is used chiefly to make the cheaper types of blouses, dresses, and skirts; it is used in the production of picture frames and jewelry boxes. Twill-back, the more durable and more expensive of the two types of fabrics, is used almost exclusively in the garment trade. The domestic industry is a comparatively small, but a highly specialized, part of the cotton-textile industry. Of the total output of cotton velveteens in the United States in the period 1928-36, about 60 percent were plain-back velveteens.

COTTON TWILL-BACK VELVETEENS-Continued

Consumption of cotton velveteens, as well as the quantity of both domestic production and imports, has varied widely from year to year. This has resulted only partially from changes in the level of national income. The demand for velveteens has been especially dependent on changes in style, a factor which may have an important but unpredictable effect on future consumption. Another important factor is the extent to which fabrics of synthetic materials will gain consumer appeal in this competitive field.

Before 1934, imports consisted mainly of the comparatively higher priced twill-back velveteens from Europe (chiefly from the United Kingdom and Germany) and were valued at about 75 cents a yard. From 1934 to 1941, however, imports were principally low-priced plain-back velveteens from Japan and were valued at about 15 cents a yard. Of the total imports of cotton velveteensin this period Japan supplied virtually all of the plain-back and nearly three-fourths of the twill-back velveteens. In 1929, a year of relatively large production, the domestic output of finished velveteens amounted to about 6.7 million square yards, valued at about 5.5 million dollars; in 1932 production amounted to about 1.1 million square yards, valued at about $800,000. Imports, under the reduced duties fixed in 1933, reached a record high of 5.2 million square yards in 1936, when Japan supplied about 98 percent of the total; domestic production in that year amounted to 3.6 million square yards and consumption to nearly 9 million square yards. Because of this great increase in imports, domestic producers, early in 1937, sought to obtain an increase in the rate of duty. Soon thereafter, however, an agreement was negotiated between domestic manufacturers and Japanese exporters, whereby exports of cotton velveteens from Japan to the United States were limited to an annual quota of 2 million square yards for 2 periods of 12 months each, beginning March 1, 1937. This arrangement was continued through December 1940, and remained in effect, by voluntary export control, through November 1941.

Plain-back velveteens are not now under consideration for trade agreement negotiations.

United States exports of cotton velveteens have been relatively small. They amounted to about 90,000 square yards, valued at $65,000 in 1936, and about 36,000 square yards valued at $27,000 in 1937, the only years for which they were separately recorded. Principal markets are Mexico, Canada, and the Philippine Islands.

Cotton twill-back velveteens: United States imports for consumption, by kind, with principal sources, 1939

Kind	Total value	Principal sources
Valued at less than 65¢ per sq. yd.	$14,443	Japan, $12,194; UNITED KINGDOM, $2,205
Valued at 65¢ or more per sq. yd.	7,676	UNITED KINGDOM, $6,438; France, $1,238

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

COTTON CORDUROYS 52 INCHES OR MORE IN WIDTH AND VALUED AT 50 CENTS OR MORE PER SQUARE YARD

Stat. import class (1939): 3081.21

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	UNITED KINGDOM		
	Quantity (square yards)					
1937 ---	Not avail-able 1/	Not avail-able 2/	n.a.			
1938 ---			n.a.			
1939 ---			240	240		
1943 ---			-	-		
	Value (dollars)					
1937 ---	Not avail-able 1/	Not avail-able 2/	n.a.			
1938 ---			n.a.			
1939 ---			188	188		
1943 ---			-	-		

1/ Probably small. 2/ Probably none.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff: Act of 1930	United States tariff: 1945 rate	Proposed negotiating country
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 909			
Pile fabrics, cut or uncut, whether or not the pile covers the entire surface, wholly or in chief value of cotton:			
Corduroys, 52 inches or more in width, valued at 50¢ or more per sq. yd.--	50	1/30	UNITED KINGDOM

1/ Trade agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1939.

Comment

Cotton corduroys are filling-pile fabrics designed so that the cut-pile form longitudinal ribs instead of being spread uniformly over the surface. The widths of the ribs range from a very narrow rib or wale (pin wale), used in certain types of wearing apparel, to wide wales used for women's wear and specialties. Heavy-weight corduroys are used in making outerwear for men and boys, and the lighter-weight corduroys are used for women's wear. Cotton corduroys are usually 36 inches wide and weigh from 6½ to 14½ ounces per square yard, according to construction and finish.

Domestic production of cotton corduroys of all kinds is large; it amounted to about 30 million square yards, valued at about 9 million dollars, in 1937 and to about 39 million square yards, value not recorded, in 1939. Data are not available as to the production by widths.

Imports of all types of cotton corduroys were relatively small prior to 1936. They increased to about 488,000 square yards in 1936, to 654,000 square yards in 1937, and to over 800,000 square yards in 1941. This increase was the result of the importation of low-priced fabrics from Japan. Imports under the classification

COTTON CORDUROYS 52 INCHES OR MORE IN WIDTH AND VALUED AT
50 CENTS OR MORE PER SQUARE YARD--Continued

here considered have been negligible, since few corduroys are made in widths of 52 inches or more, and those valued at 50 cents or more per square yard are high-priced specialties.

The duty on the narrower and lower priced corduroys is not under consideration for the proposed negotiations. Notwithstanding the reduction in duty on the wide high-priced corduroys by the trade agreement with the United Kingdom, the imports in 1939 were insignificant, and practically none have entered since.

COTTON PLUSHES AND CHENILLES (IN THE PIECE)

Stat. import classes (1939): 3081.31 and 3081.33

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports 1/	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	UNITED KINGDOM	FRANCE	Belgium	Italy
	Quantity (square yards)						
1937	n.a.	148,897	42,109	2,926	16,311	1,056	14,099
1938	n.a.	162,260	10,195	1,800	1,481	1,504	4,002
1939	27,825,433	212,946	8,027	2,059	2,197	1,912	101
1943	n.a.	376,704	-	-	-	-	-
	Value (dollars)						
1937	Not available	121,299	30,831	3,675	14,178	754	8,599
1938		100,948	9,429	2,056	1,477	1,054	3,658
1939		123,445	6,264	2,460	2,008	1,193	164
1943		358,650	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Plushes only.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff: Act of 1930 (Percent ad valorem)	United States tariff: 1945 rate (Percent ad valorem)	Proposed negotiating country
Par. 909			
Pile fabrics, cut or uncut, whether or not the pile covers the entire surface, wholly or in chief value of cotton:			
Plushes and chenilles:			
52 inches or more in width, valued at $1 or more per square yard -------	50	1/ 30	UNITED KINGDOM, FRANCE
Other ----------	50	50	UNITED KINGDOM, FRANCE

1/ Trade agreement with United Kingdom, effective January 1939.

COMMENT

Cotton plushes, like velvets, are warp-pile fabrics which are usually woven on the double-cloth principle as two fabrics, one above the other, connected by interlacing pile threads. A knife that travels back and forth across the breast beam of the loom cuts the interlacing yarns when they reach that point and separates the top and bottom fabrics into two pieces of cloth. Plushes have a longer and less dense pile than velvets.

Chenille fabrics require the use of two successive looms. On the first loom there is produced a leno-woven fabric with fine warp and coarse filling. The warp ends are arranged in groups, usually four to a group, with intervening spaces. The woven fabric is split down these spaces to form strips which are twisted into "chenille" (the French word for caterpillar) with the cut filling projecting from all sides. This chenille is then used as filling on the second loom in weaving the final fabric. Chenille fabrics are used for draperies, bath robes, and dress goods.

COTTON PLUSHES AND CHENILLES (IN THE PIECE)-Continued

Domestic consumption of cotton plushes and chenilles is supplied chiefly by domestic production. The output of plushes is large, amounting to about 28 million square yards in 1939; the output of chenilles is probably small. The very small imports have been confined largely to quality goods. Exports of plushes are much larger than imports and have been shipped principally to Canada, Mexico, and the Philippine Islands.

Cotton plushes and chenilles: United States imports for consumption, by kind, with principal sources, 1939

Kind	Total value	Principal sources
Plushes and chenilles:		
52-inches or more in width, valued at $1 or more per square yard	$730	UNITED KINGDOM, $288; Italy, $164; FRANCE, $149; Belgium $129
Other	5,534	UNITED KINGDOM, $2,172; FRANCE, $1,859; Belgium, $1,064

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

COTTON TERRY-WOVEN FABRICS (IN THE PIECE)

Stat. import class (1939): 3081.4

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	Japan	Belgium	Netherlands	CZECHOSLOVAKIA
	Quantity (square yards)						
1937	2,085,529	Not available 1/	251,919	232,308	-	-	14,591
1938	n.a.		153,281	133,093	4,265	3,984	9,507
1939	1,424,605		294,246	219,734	54,110	17,806	-
1943	n.a.		-	-	-	-	-
	Value (dollars)						
1937	807,463	Not available 1/	31,071	20,406	-	-	7,862
1938	n.a.		18,009	10,896	1,345	950	3,644
1939	n.a.		43,554	19,968	18,320	4,287	-
1943	n.a.		-	-	-	-	-

1/ Probably smaller than imports.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 909			
Pile fabrics, cut or uncut, whether or not the pile covers the entire surface, wholly or in chief value of cotton:			
Terry-woven - ----------	40	40	CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Comment

Terry-woven fabrics are of warp-pile structure in loop (uncut) form. They are woven, with a ground warp and a separate pile warp, on looms with a special reed motion and warp-easing arrangement. A certain number of picks are inserted and only partially beaten up; when the final pick of the pattern is inserted, all of the picks are beaten up to the fell of the cloth at the same time. These picks slide along the tight ground warp and push the slack warp-pile yarns out in the form of loops on one or both sides of the fabric. The chief uses (other than for Turkish towels) are for bathrobes and washcloths; small quantities are also used for draperies and upholstery.

Domestic production of terry-woven fabrics, not including towels, declined from 1,500,000 square yards in 1929 to 140,000 square yards in 1933, but increased to about 2,000,000 square yards in 1937. These fabrics, which are made on the same or similar equipment as terry-woven towels, are usually produced in plants which are engaged primarily in the manufacture of towels, and constitute only a small part of the total output.

COTTON TERRY-WOVEN FABRICS (IN THE PIECE)-Continued

Imports increased from about 2,500 square yards in 1931 to 115,000 square yards in 1936, and amounted to 367,000 square yards in 1940. The increased volume represented principally low-priced fabrics from Japan; imports from Europe have been chiefly novelty or specialty fabrics.

Exports are not recorded separately and are probably negligible.

COTTON PILE RIBBONS

Par. No. 909
FRANCE

Stat. import classes (1939): 3081.51; 3081.53; 3081.6

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	FRANCE	Switzerland	Czechoslovakia	United Kingdom
	Value (dollars)						
1937 -	Not available 1/	Not available 2/	33,950	28,555	578	1,474	199
1938 -			37,853	28,020	616	8,588	-
1939 -			18,836	18,341	249	235	11
1943 -			-	-	-	-	-

1/ Probably negligible. 2/ Probably none.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 909			
Pile ribbons, cut or uncut, whether or not the pile covers the entire surface, wholly or in chief value of cotton:			
Velveteen and velvet:			
Not exceeding 12 inches in width	62½	1/ 50	FRANCE
Exceeding 12 inches in width	62½	62½	do.
Other	50	50	do.

1/ Trade agreement with France, effective June 1936.

Comment

Cotton pile ribbons of the fast-edge type are woven with warp pile on ribbon looms with rack-and-pinion controlled shuttles; they are almost wholly velvet ribbons. Cut-edge ribbons are made by splitting velvets (occasionally velveteens) into strips and gumming the edges to prevent fraying.

The fast-edge ribbon has many uses, whereas the cut-edge variety is usually restricted to the millinery and dress trades. Imports of cotton pile ribbons have been mainly fast-edge velvet ribbons made with cotton ground and cotton pile. There is no domestic production of these. The domestic articles competing with or substituting to some extent for the imported fast-edge cotton pile ribbons consist of cut-edge ribbons split from fabrics made with cotton ground and cotton, rayon, or silk pile.

Cotton pile ribbons: United States imports for consumption, by kind, with principal sources, 1939

Kind	Total value	Principal sources
Pile ribbons:		
Velveteen and velvet:		
Not exceeding 12 inches in width	$17,806	FRANCE, $17,571; Czechoslovakia, $235
Exceeding 12 inches in width	90	FRANCE, $79; United Kingdom, $11
Other	940	FRANCE, $691; Switzerland, $249

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON PILE FABRICS (EXCEPT TERRY-WOVEN)

Stat. import classes (1939): 3081.71; 3081.73; 3081.8

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	UNITED KINGDOM	Japan	France	Germany 1/
	Value (dollars)						
1937	Not available 2/	Not available 3/	30,316	7,017	11,101	3,809	343
1938			9,804	2,806	2,848	2,264	764
1939			14,504	8,577	2,727	1,135	1,049
1943			305	163	-	-	-

1/ Includes Austria beginning 1938.
2/ Small.
3/ Probably negligible.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff: Act of 1930	United States tariff: 1945 rate	Proposed negotiating country
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 909			
Articles, finished or unfinished, made or cut from cotton pile fabrics:			
If velveteens or velvets:			
Velveteen polishing cloths valued at 60 cents or more per square yard	62½	1/ 31¼	UNITED KINGDOM
Other	62½	62½	do
Corduroys, plushes, or chenilles	50	50	do

1/ Trade agreement with United Kingdom, effective January 1939.

Comment

Manufactures of cotton pile fabric are limited to those items which are made or cut from such fabrics. Excluded from this category are those articles such as runners, scarfs, and mats which are held not to be either pile fabrics in themselves or articles made or cut from such pile fabric. Some of the principal items of import include polishing cloths, jewelry boxes, display cards, lined cases, cushions, and covers.

Domestic production of manufactures made from cotton pile fabric is not separately recorded. The output of jewelry boxes, lined cases, and display cards appears to be substantial.

Imports of manufactures of pile fabrics, except terry-woven, are mainly novelties; nearly half of the imports in 1939 were velveteen polishing cloths from the United Kingdom.

Exports are not recorded but are believed to be negligible.

MANUFACTURES OF COTTON PILE FABRICS
(EXCEPT TERRY-WOVEN)-Continued

Manufactures of cotton pile fabrics (except terry-woven): United States imports for consumption, by kind, with principal sources, 1939

Kind	Total value	Principal sources
Velveteens or velvets:		
Velveteen polishing cloths, valued at 60 cents or more per square yard	$6,094	UNITED KINGDOM, $6,094
Other	3,035	Japan, $1,407; Germany,1/ $1,049; UNITED KINGDOM, $491
Corduroys, plushes, or chenilles	5,375	UNITED KINGDOM, $1,992; Japan, $1,320; France, $1,080; Netherlands, $489

1/ Includes Austria.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

MANUFACTURES OF TERRY-WOVEN FABRICS (EXCEPT TOWELS)
(See separate digests on "Cotton Terry-Woven Towels", par. 923 and on "Cotton Terry-Woven Fabrics in the Piece," par. 909)

Stat. import class (1939): 3081.9

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	Japan	Belgium	United Kingdom	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
	Value (dollars)						
1937 -	Not available 1/	Not available 2/	47,455	21,232	172	5,955	12,516
1938 -			31,077	17,216	4,570	2,021	5,378
1939 -			51,649	42,935	5,260	847	224
1943 -			2	-	-	-	-

1/ The output of terry-woven wash cloths, not separately recorded, is substantial.
2/ Probably larger than imports.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
Par. 909	Percent ad valorem		
Articles, finished or unfinished, made or cut from cotton pile fabrics:			
If terry-woven ----------	40	40	CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Comment

Manufactures of terry-woven fabric are confined to articles made or cut from such fabric, except terry towels which are dutiable as manufactures of cotton, paragraph 923 and bath robes and other articles of wearing apparel which are dutiable in paragraph 919 (see separate digests). The principal articles made from terry cloth which are considered herein are wash cloths cut from the fabric and the edges sewed with overlocking stitch. Japan was the main source of imports before the war and Czechoslovakia was usually the leading secondary source.

Domestic production of manufactures of cotton terry-woven fabric is not recorded and is largely confined to wash cloths. Exports are not recorded and are probably small.

COTTON TABLE DAMASK AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF

Stat. import classes (1939): 3082.4 and 3082.5

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	Japan	Belgium	UNITED KINGDOM	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
1937	5,248	1/ 291	1,916	1,108	203	71	509
1938	n.a.	1/ 143	1,479	774	107	86	491
1939	4,909	1/ 167	2,479	1,836	268	176	98
1943	2/ 22,004	1/ 1,624	165	17	-	143	-
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937	3/ 2,980	67	1,434	514	152	63	686
1938	n.a.	43	1,174	338	86	99	631
1939	n.a.	39	1,413	767	250	231	85
1943	n.a.	480	295	9	-	283	-
	Unit value (per pound)						
1937	$0.568	4/ $0.230	$0.748	$0.464	$0.747	$0.890	$1.348
1938	n.a.	4/ .303	.794	.437	.800	1.158	1.286
1939	n.a.	4/ .231	.570	.418	.932	1.316	.869
1943	n.a.	4/ .300	1.788	.501	-	1.971	-

1/ 1,000 square yards.
2/ 1,000 linear yards. (Equivalent weight estimated roughly at about 6 million pounds.)
3/ Mill value; mostly unfinished damask, whereas the imports are mostly of finished damask. 4/ Value per square yard.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 910			
Table damask, wholly or in chief value of cotton, and all articles, finished or unfinished, made or cut from such table damask:			
Valued at less than 75 cents per lb.	30	30	Not proposed for negotiation
Valued at 75 cents or more per lb.	30	1/ 30	UNITED KINGDOM, CZECHOSLOVAKIA

1/ The rate was 20 percent ad valorem under the trade agreement with Czechoslovakia, effective April 1938 to April 1939.

COTTON TABLE DAMASK AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF--Continued

Comment

Cotton table damasks are Jacquard-woven fabrics with decorative designs, usually of floral patterns. They are ordinarily bleached and finished in various ways to imitate linen table damask. Some are made with combinations of colored warp or filling. Table damasks are sold as yard goods or as table cloths, napkins, or sets.

Cotton table damask competes in its uses with table cloths, napkins, etc., made of other types of woven fabrics, as well as with paper napkins and table doilies, and, to a limited extent, also with mats of paper, cloth, and other materials. The use of table tops of glass, plastics, or other similar hard surfaces in restaurants has also had a considerable effect on the consumption of table damasks. Production in the United States during the 1930's was less than half as much, in quantity, as during the 1920's. Since 1931, however, the annual domestic output has been fairly constant, and between 1931 and 1939 it averaged about 5.5 million pounds. Prewar imports, which consisted almost entirely of finished damasks, showed a marked upward trend after 1936 and came chiefly from Japan. Other important sources were Czechoslovakia, Belgium, and the United Kingdom.

The reduction in duty in the trade agreement with Czechoslovakia, in effect from April 1938 to April 1939, related to imports of cotton table damask valued at 75 cents or more per pound, the unit value range proposed for the present negotiation. This unit value was about 50 percent higher than the average of imports from Japan before the war. Prices of cotton articles at present, however, are much higher, and if this condition continues, a reduction based on a value bracket of 75 cents per pound will apply to a much larger proportion of imports than would be the case when prewar price levels prevailed, and would probably apply to a great part of the imports from Japan.

Imports in 1939 and 1943 under the two value brackets established by the trade agreement with Czechoslovakia are shown below.

Cotton table damask and manufactures thereof: United States imports for consumption, by kind, 1939 and 1943, with principal sources, in 1939

Kind	Total value		Principal sources, 1939
	1939	1943	
Valued at less than 75 cents per pound.	$888,356	$12,174	Japan, $764,457; Belgium, $58,620; Czechoslovakia, $23,795
Valued at 75 cents or more per pound.	524,969	282,397	UNITED KINGDOM, $222,373; Belgium, $191,414; CZECHOSLOVAKIA, $61,325

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES OF COTTON (SUMMARY DIGEST)
(See separate digests which follow on the principal items under consideration)

Stat. import classes (1939): 3083.0; 3084.0, 3084.2, 3084.3; 3085.2, 3085.3; 3086.0, 3086.41, 3086.42, 3086.5, 3086.6

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

	1937	1938	1939	1943
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Production	Not available (see text)			
Exports	Not available (see text)			
Imports for consumption from:				
All countries	$3,246	$2,099	$2,063	$78
Italy	1,378	1,162	1,229	-
Japan	1,255	528	508	1
INDIA 1/	190	183	129	31
Netherlands	60	44	47	2/
BELGIUM	78	26	42	-
Iran	35	36	28	2/
UNITED KINGDOM	88	26	26	26
CHINA	3	1	21	-
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	145	72	17	-

1/ Includes Burma in 1937. 2/ Less than $500.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff: Act of 1930	United States tariff: 1945 rate 1/	Proposed negotiating country
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 911			
Articles wholly or in chief value of cotton:			
Quilts or bedspreads:			
Jacquard-figured	40	40	Not under consideration for proposed negotiations
Block-printed by hand	25	2/ 12½	INDIA
Other	25	25	do.
Blankets or blanket cloth, napped or unnapped:			
Jacquard-figured	45	45	UNITED KINGDOM
Other	30%, but not less than 14-1/4¢ lb.	30%, but not less than 14-1/4¢ lb.	do.
Jacquard-figured napped cloth	45	45	Not under consideration for proposed negotiations
Towels, other than pile fabrics:			
Jacquard-figured:			
Valued at 10 cents or more each	40	3/ 40	CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Valued at less than 10 cents each	40	40	do.
Other (not Jacquard-figured)	25	25	CHINA
Sheets and pillowcases	25	25	CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Polishing cloths, dust cloths, and mop cloths (not pile)	25	25	BELGIUM

HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES OF COTTON (SUMMARY DIGEST)-Continued

Table and bureau covers, centerpieces, runners, scarfs, napkins, and doilies, made of plain-woven cotton cloth, n.s.p.f.:			
Block-printed by hand	30	2/ 15	CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Other	30	30	do.

1/ Since December 1940, articles with a self fringe have been dutiable under paragraph 1529(a).

2/ Trade agreement with Iran, effective June 1944; in addition, the rate on these articles if in part of fringe [dutiable under paragraph 1529(a)] was reduced from 90 percent to 45 percent ad valorem.

3/ Reduced from 40 percent to 30 percent ad valorem in the trade agreement with Czechoslovakia, effective April 1938 to April 1939.

Comment

Paragraph 911 covers mainly household articles of cotton, the domestic production of which is known to be large. Such articles produced in this country are recorded as part of the output of the cotton goods industry by mills which make other types of fabrics and commodities. Mills which make bedspreads may also weave sheeting, shirting, or upholstery goods; likewise mills which make towels may produce other woven goods and, in some cases, hosiery.

The principal items in the domestic production of cotton household articles are sheets and pillowcases, blankets, towels, and bedspreads. The principal items in imports, in the decade 1931-40, were Jacquard-figured bedspreads, averaging over 50 percent of the total value; table and bureau covers, centerpieces, etc., averaging nearly 30 percent of the total; and bedspreads, not Jacquard-figured, which averaged about 9 percent of the total. In 1937, imports of Jacquard-figured quilts and bedspreads were about 49 percent of the total imports summarized below. This item has not been listed for tariff bargainings since Italy and Japan were the principal suppliers. The imports in 1937 from the principal suppliers of household articles of cotton, with this dominating item omitted, were distributed as follows: Japan, 63 percent; India, 11 percent, Czechoslovakia, 9 percent, Belgium, 4 percent, United Kingdom 4 percent, Netherlands 3 percent, and Iran 2 percent.

Exports exceed imports for cotton household articles as a whole, and particularly with regard to blankets and sheets and pillowcases. Imports of cotton quilts or bedspreads, however, exceed exports, in both quantity and value.

HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES OF COTTON (SUMMARY DIGEST)-Continued

Household articles of cotton: United States imports for consumption, by kinds, with principal countries, 1937

Kind	Total value	Principal sources
Quilts or bedspreads:		
Jacquard-figured 1/	$1,583,812	Italy, $1,349,577; Japan, $203,029
Other	305,073	INDIA, 2/ $186,591; Belgium, $26,514; Netherlands, $22,628
Blankets or blanket cloth:		
Blankets:		
Jacquard-figured	1,677	Japan, $1,374; UNITED KINGDOM, $293
Other	5,922	Japan, $3,124; UNITED KINGDOM, $1,475; Italy, $1,176
Blanket cloth, not Jacquard-figured	-	
Jacquard-figured napped cloth 1/	-	
Towels, other than pile fabric:		
Jacquard-figured	48,410	Japan, $24,986; CZECHOSLOVAKIA, $17,715; Italy, $3,678
Other (not Jacquard-figured)	202,540	Japan, $186,419; Czechoslovakia, $4,884; Belgium, $3,867; CHINA, $2,473
Sheets and pillowcases	138,857	Japan, $106,936; CZECHOSLOVAKIA, $22,313; United Kingdom, $6,949
Polishing, dust, and mop cloths	31,451	BELGIUM, $13,773; Japan, $6,646; Czechoslovakia, $5,602; United Kingdom, $3,027
Table and bureau covers, etc., of plain-woven cloth, n.s.p.f.	928,045	Japan, $704,405; CZECHOSLOVAKIA, $93,561; United Kingdom, $37,254; Belgium, $28,033; Netherlands, $27,636
Total	3,245,787	

1/ Not under consideration for proposed negotiations.
2/ Includes Burma.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

COTTON BLANKETS AND BLANKET CLOTH

Stat. import classes (1939): 3084.0; 3084.2; 3084.3

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports 1/	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	Italy	UNITED KINGDOM	Japan	Canada
	Quantity (pounds)						
1937	78,964,646	1,020,614	25,240	6,448	2,925	15,614	25
1938	n.a.	969,756	2/ 30,351	-	3,152	6,563	759
1939	66,408,445	3/ 3,325,828	2,996	1,054	711	1,199	32
1943	n.a.	3/4/ 1,155,354	2,207	-	-	-	128
	Value (dollars)						
1937	33,789,499	485,848	7,599	1,176	1,768	4,498	36
1938	n.a.	456,267	2/ 13,076	-	2,108	2,007	231
1939	23,900,420	1,919,592	1,049	379	358	289	23
1943	n.a.	4/ 1,325,774	1,591	-	-	-	80

1/ Blankets only.
2/ Includes 19,090 pounds valued at $8,224 imported from Germany.
3/ Number of blankets.
4/ Includes 315,971 blankets, valued at $609,636 exported under lend-lease.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
Par. 911(a)			
Blankets or blanket cloth, wholly or in chief value of cotton, napped or unnapped:			
Jacquard-figured	45% ad val.	No change	UNITED KINGDOM
Not Jacquard-figured	30% ad val. but not less than 14¼ cents per lb.	do.	do.

Note.- The ad valorem equivalent of the minimum specific duty amounted to 57% in 1937, 35% in 1938, 37% in 1939, and 51% in 1943, while the average duties on cotton blankets and blanket cloth, not Jacquard-figured, were 49% in 1937, 34% in 1938, 36% in 1939, and 30% in 1943. In the individual years 1937, 1938, and 1939 the ad valorem equivalent on imports from Japan was, respectively, 78%, 45% and 55% and on those from the United Kingdom, 30%, 32%, and 33%.

Comment

Cotton blankets and blanket cloth are similar in construction, woven of coarse or medium warp yarns and very coarse filling yarns. In some of these the yarn used is spun on the woolen system from harsh China or India cotton in order to impart a feel and appearance resembling that of wool blankets. Blanket cloth is used chiefly for coat linings in heavy jackets or duck coats for outdoor use and in the manufacture of bath robes. Cotton blankets are made of plain, twill, or dobby weaves, but there is also a substantial production in Jacquard-figured

designs such as animals, birds, or floral patterns for use as crib blankets. These fabrics are usually napped on both surfaces. Blankets weigh from about 1 to 2-3/4 pounds each for the "American" blanket and from 3 to 4 pounds for the "China" blanket.

Domestic production of cotton blankets and of blanketing in the piece is large, averaging over 50 million pounds annually in the biennial census years 1931-39. Cotton blankets are made by large cotton mills which make other cotton fabrics, by woolen mills, and by small specialty weavers. Between 15 and 18 companies make cotton blankets, including those making also other fabrics.

Imports of cotton blankets decreased from a value of $747,000 in 1925 to about $500 in 1935, increasing to about $13,000 in 1938. In the 1920's imports consisted chiefly of cotton blankets, not Jacquard-figured, of special types made in part from reworked cotton waste. The principal sources were Germany and Belgium. The decrease in imports may be attributed chiefly to the lack of demand for the low-grade type; style changes were largely responsible for the decline in the imports of high-quality Jacquard-figured blanketings which were used for bath robes.

United States exports of cotton blankets, generally much larger than imports, have been principally to Cuba, and to Central and South American countries.

Cotton blankets and blanket cloth: United States imports for consumption, by kind, with principal sources, 1939

Kind	Total value	Principal sources
Jacquard-figured	$291	Japan, $281; UNITED KINGDOM, $10
Not Jacquard-figured	758	Italy, $379; UNITED KINGDOM, $348
Total	1,049	

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

COTTON QUILTS OR BEDSPREADS, NOT JACQUARD-FIGURED

Stat. import class (1939): 3085.3

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production 1/	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	INDIA 2/	Italy	Belgium	Netherlands
	Quantity (thousands)						
1937	3,000	Not available 3/	475	350	21	18	17
1938	n.a.		394	334	15	4	19
1939	4,000		341	281	6	9	13
1943	n.a.		50	49	-	-	-
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937	3,000	Not available 3/	305	187	18	27	23
1938	n.a.		237	178	19	6	17
1939	4,500		181	124	14	12	10
1943	n.a.		32	31	-	-	-

1/ Estimated. 2/ Includes Burma in 1937. 3/ Known to be smaller than imports.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate 1/	
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 911(a)			
Quilts or bedspreads, not Jacquard-figured, wholly or in chief value of cotton, whether in the piece or otherwise:			
Block-printed by hand ------	25	2/ 12½	INDIA
Other ----------	25	25	do.

1/ On December 7, 1940, articles with a self-fringe were held to be dutiable under paragraph 1529(a) at 90 percent ad valorem, [TD 50263(2)].
2/ Trade agreement with Iran, effective June 1944; in addition the rate on these articles in part of fringe [dutiable in paragraph 1529(a)] was reduced from 90 percent to 45 percent ad valorem.

Comment

Cotton bedspreads (quilts) are made in a variety of patterns and designs from double or single-cloth fabrics. Those that are not Jacquard-figured are chiefly dimity, crinkle-cloth, and prints. Of the total domestic output of cotton bedspreads (based on statistics of production of bedspread fabrics), from about one-fourth to one-third consist of bedspreads not Jacquard-figured. Imports of non-Jacquard-figured bedspreads are principally prints of oriental designs from British India; the remainder are mainly dimities, crinkle-cloth, and prints from the United Kingdom, Italy, Belgium, and Netherlands.

Domestic production of bedspread fabrics, not Jacquard-figured, amounted to 17.4 million square yards in 1937, and about 20 million square yards in 1939; about 13 million linear yards (approximately 25 million square yards) were reported in 1943. Imports increased from about 100,000 bedspreads valued at $76,000, in 1932 to about 475,000, valued at $305,000, in 1937, and subsequently declined. Exports of non-Jacquard-figured bedspreads are not recorded, but have been much less than imports.

COTTON QUILTS OR BEDSPREADS, NOT JACQUARED-FIGURED-Continued

Bedspreads are sometimes sold with a self-fringe or with an applied-fringe. If imported with either type of fringe they are dutiable in paragraph 1529(a) at 90 percent ad valorem, but if fringed and block-printed by hand they are dutiable at 45 percent ad valorem under the trade agreement with Iran.

The reduction in duty by the trade agreement with Iran, effective 1944, affects only a small part of the imports under this category.

COTTON TOWELS, JACQUARD-FIGURED, OTHER THAN PILE
(See also digest on cotton terry-woven towels dutiable under paragraph 923)

Stat. import classes (1939): 3086.41 and 3086.42

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	Japan	Italy	Belgium	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
	Quantity (thousands)						
1937	1/ 5,218	Not avail-able 2/	590	449	14	18	105
1938	n.a.		445	338	7	6	93
1939	1/ 5,109		1,269	1,250	6	11	1
1943	n.a.		4	4	-	-	-
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937	994	Not avail-able 2/	48	25	4	2	18
1938	n.a.		37	18	2	1	16
1939	3/ 800		45	42	2	1	4/
1943	n.a.		4/	4/	-	-	-

1/ 1,000 square yards. 2/ Known to be small. 3/ Estimated
4/ Less than $500.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Item	United States tariff: Act of 1930	United States tariff: 1945 rate	Proposed negotiating country
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 911(a)			
Towels, other than pile fabrics, if Jacquard-figured, wholly or in chief value of cotton, whether in the piece or otherwise:			
Valued at 10 cents or more each	40	1/ 40	CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Valued at less than 10 cents each	40	40	do.

1/ Reduced to 30 percent ad valorem under trade agreement with Czechoslovakia, effective April 1938 to April 1939.

Comment

Jacquard-figured cotton towels, nonpile, are most largely damask towels but include other types woven with elaborate patterns. Domestic production of such towels amounts to less than 10 percent of the total output of towels (other than terry-woven) and to less than 5 percent of all cotton towels (including terry-woven) produced in the United States. The output, however, is substantial, amounting to over 10 million towels annually in recent years. These towels are used chiefly as "guest" towels. They are usually produced by mills which make other types of towels and fabrics. Imports of Jacquard-figured towels in the 1920's were small, averaging about 35,000 towels annually in that period. In the 1930's imports began to supply a larger proportion of domestic consumption, averaging over 540,000 towels annually, of which Japan supplied about 90 percent of the total quantity. A peak of 1,325,000 towels, valued at $46,100, was attained in 1940, which was probably about one-fifth of the consumption in that year. Exports, not recorded separately, are small.

COTTON TOWELS, JACQUARD-FIGURED, OTHER THAN PILE-Continued

During the year in which the trade agreement with Czechoslovakia was in effect, all towels from that country were valued at 10 cents or more each and the bulk of those from Japan were valued at less than 10 cents. 1/ Czechoslovakia was the chief supplier of the higher valued towels and during the agreement period shipped to the United States approximately 92,000 towels valued at $16,000.

Cotton towels, Jacquard-figured, other than pile: United States imports, by kind, with principal sources, 1939

Kind	Total value	Principal sources
Valued at 10 cents or more each	$3,206	Italy, $1,500; Japan, $937; Belgium, $516; CZECHOSLOVAKIA, $174
Valued at less than 10 cents each	41,622	Japan, $40,839; Belgium, $754; CZECHOSLOVAKIA - none

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

1/ The price of cotton was low in 1939 (less than 10 cents a pound) and in the first half of 1946, it was much higher (over 25 cents a pound). In producing these towels, the cost of the raw material has in the past run to 50 or 60 percent of the cost of production, and obviously the higher price of cotton and the probable increase in labor costs in the future might change the significance of using 10 cents as a dividing line in the value bracket.

COTTON TOWELS, NOT JACQUARD-FIGURED, NOT OF PILE FABRIC

Stat. import class (1939): 3086.5

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports 1/	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	Japan	CHINA	United Kingdom	Czecho-slovakia
	Quantity (thousands)						
1937	2/ 58,314	n.a.	4,123	3,993	41	17	25
1938	n.a.	500	1,166	1,106	1	8	29
1939	2/ 77,707	n.a.	3,025	2,388	618	9	3/
1943	n.a.	n.a.	4/ 7	-	-	1	-
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937	Not	n.a.	203	186	2	3	5
1938	avail-	50	52	44	3/	1	4
1939		5/ 56	90	69	19	1	3/
1943	able	5/6/ 427	4/ 2	-	-	3/	-

1/ Classified as "cotton huck or crash towels."
2/ 1,000 square yards.
3/ Less than 500.
4/ Includes 5 thousand valued at 1 thousand dollars imported from Mexico.
5/ Classified as "cotton huck, damask, and plain-woven towels and toweling.
6/ Includes exports valued at 159 thousand dollars exported under lend-lease.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff: Act of 1930 (Percent ad valorem)	United States tariff: 1945 rate (Percent ad valorem)	Proposed negotiating country
Par. 911(c) Towels, other than pile fabrics, not Jacquard-figured, wholly or in chief value of cotton, whether in the piece or otherwise ----------	25	25	CHINA

Comment

Cotton towels are made of coarse soft-spun yarns ranging from about 10s to 24s in the warp and from about 5s to 16s in the filling. The principal types of towels, not Jacquard-figured nor terry-woven, are crash and glass towels, which are used chiefly as kitchen and roller towels, and huck and honeycomb towels used as hand and face towels. The crash towels are mostly plain-woven of coarse single yarns; some crash towels are twill-woven and some are woven with a momie weave that produces irregular filling floats. Crash towels range from about 11 to 19 inches in width. So-called "glass" towels, used for drying and polishing glassware and china, are plain-woven, of yarns usually slightly finer than those used in ordinary dish towels, and are distinguished by their traditional woven line-check pattern in color. Huck towels are woven on dobby looms with a huckaback weave in which small filling floats form a pattern on the face of the cloth. Honeycomb towels are dobby-woven in cellular patterns.

COTTON TOWELS, NOT JACQUARD-FIGURED, NOT OF PILE FABRIC--Continued

Domestic output of huck and plain-woven towel fabric, not separately recorded as towels, is large, probably sufficient for 150 to 200 million towels annually. Production of huck and plain-woven toweling amounted to over 23 million pounds in 1937 and about 30 million pounds in 1939. Over 90 percent of the production of towels, other than terry-woven towels, consists of huck and plain towels. The bulk of these towels are made in mills which weave the toweling.

Imports were relatively small until 1937, when they increased sharply to over 4 million towels, principally low-priced towels from Japan. Imports continued at a high level in 1940 and 1941, amounting, respectively, to 4.2 and 4.5 million towels, which represented probably 5 to 6 percent of the consumption.

Exports of plain and huck towels are small in relation to domestic production.

COTTON TABLE AND BUREAU COVERS, ETC., OF PLAIN-WOVEN CLOTH

Stat. import class (1939): 3083.0

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	Japan	Nether-lands	Iran	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937	n.a.	n.a.	928	704	28	23	94
1938	n.a.	n.a.	419	298	27	26	42
1939	1/ 3,000	1/ 20	355	240	35	20	16
1943	n.a.	n.a.	2/ 41	1	-	3/	-

1/ Estimated.
2/ Includes 26 thousand dollars from United Kingdom and 13 thousand dollars from Mexico. 3/ Less than $500.
Source: Imports from official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate 1/	
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 911(b)			
Table and bureau covers, centerpieces, runners, scarfs, napkins, and doilies, made of plain-woven cotton cloth, and not specially provided for:			
Block-printed by hand ----------	30	2/ 15	CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Other ----------	30	30	do.

1/ Since December 1940, articles with a self-fringe have been dutiable under paragraph 1529(a).
2/ Trade agreement with Iran, effective June 1944; in addition, the rate on these articles in part of fringe [dutiable in par. 1529(a)] was reduced from 90 percent to 45 percent ad valorem.

Comment

The classification "table and bureau covers, centerpieces, runners, scarfs, napkins, and doilies made of plain-woven cotton cloth, n.s.p.f." was inserted in the Tariff Act of 1922 to secure separate enumeration of imported specialties made of coarse sheeting stencil-dyed in indigo and known in the trade as "Japanese blue prints." Other plain-woven articles printed in vari-colored oriental designs and imported under the name of "India prints" are included, as well as staple and special plain-woven articles produced in Europe and elsewhere and sold unbleached, bleached, printed, dyed, or colored.

Imports from Europe have been mainly high-grade machine or hand-printed articles in sets, including tablecloths and napkins. Imports from Japan, at first only "blue prints," expanded to include printed tablecloths, napkins, and similar articles imported mainly because they were lower priced than most similar domestic products. The cessation of imports from Japan has reduced supplies of these low-priced articles and has resulted in the substitution of higher priced domestic and imported textiles, or of napkins and doilies made of paper; the last named articles have been extensively used in recent years, particularly in restaurants, tea rooms, and taverns.

COTTON TABLE AND BUREAU COVERS, ETC., OF PLAIN-WOVEN CLOTH-Continued

Domestic production of table and bureau covers, etc., made of plain-woven cotton cloth is not separately recorded, but the output of printed or yarn-dyed articles that are competitive with the imported specialties is known to be large and to supply the greater part of the domestic demand. Productive capacity, ordinarily ample to meet all domestic requirements for either the cloth or paper articles, was largely diverted during the war to production of more essential items. Exports of these articles are not separately reported, but are known to be small.

The articles enumerated here are sometimes made with a fringe, in which case they would be dutiable in paragraph 1529(a) at 90 percent ad valorem or if fringed and block-printed by hand at 45 percent ad valorem.

The concession made to Iran covers only a small fraction of the import trade in this category.

COTTON SHEETS AND PILLOWCASES

Stat. import class (1939): 3086.0

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production 1/	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	Japan	United Kingdom	Nether-lands	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
	Quantity (thousands)						
1937	110,425	248	893	763	39	5	82
1938	n.a.	354	384	353	12	2	15
1939	191,380	452	230	187	25	11	2/
1943	n.a.	3/ 1,503	1	-	-	2/	-
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937	48,100	123	139	107	7	1	22
1938	n.a.	147	53	43	2	2/	8
1939	n.a.	175	24	16	4	1	2/
1943	n.a.	3/1,475	1	-	-	2/	-

1/ Estimated in part. 2/ Less than 500.
3/ Includes 516 thousand pieces, valued at 598 thousand dollars, exported under lend-lease.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 911(b)			
Sheets and pillowcases, wholly or in chief value of cotton --------	25	25	CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Comment

Cotton bed sheets are made from wide sheeting woven in various widths from 54 to 90 inches. Bed sheeting made in the United States is ordinarily plain-woven cotton cloth made of yarns from 16s to 28s, averaging around 22s. Some sheets are made from printcloth-yarn fabrics (average yarn number about 34s) and a limited quantity from fine combed yarns. The sheeting ordinarily ranges in construction from 56x56 to 68x72 ends and picks per square inch for the coarse muslin type and from 88x92 to 96x108 ends and picks for extra quality sheets. Sheets and pillowcases are now generally designated according to types indicated by the construction, in total threads per square inch, as types 112, 123, 130, or 180. Pillowcases are made from plain sheeting or from tubular-woven cotton fabric similar in construction to sheeting. In making sheets the bleached cloth is torn or cut into lengths desired, usually 90, 99, or 108 inches, and the hems turned in at the ends of each length. The more common sizes of pillowcases are 21 or 22½ inches in width, double fold, and 36 inches in length.

United States production of wide sheeting for household and institutional use amounted to 558 and 580 million square yards, respectively, in 1937 and 1939, and production of pillow tubing to 17 and 21 million square yards in these years. The total output of finished sheets and pillowcases is not separately recorded. They are made in cotton mills which weave the fabric (probably about 90 percent of the total) and also by firms which purchase the fabric.

COTTON SHEETS AND PILLOWCASES-Continued

Imports of cotton sheets and pillowcases prior to 1936 were mainly fine-quality articles from the United Kingdom and Czechoslovakia. Beginning in 1936, imports from Japan of low-priced sheets and pillowcases increased substantially, although total imports represented only a small part of domestic consumption. Imports averaged about 180,000 pieces in the 1920's and 270,000 pieces in the 1930's; a peak of about 890,000 was attained in 1937.

Exports, recorded as "cotton bed sheets, pillow, bolster, and mattress cases" averaged about 276,000 pieces, valued at $193,000, in the 1920's and about 264,000 pieces, valued at $113,000, in the 1930's. They increased sharply thereafter from 648,000 pieces, valued at $258,000, in 1940 to nearly 3,888,000 pieces, valued at $3,400,000, in 1944.

COTTON POLISHING, DUST, AND MOP CLOTHS, NOT PILE FABRICS

Stat. import class (1939): 3086.6

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	BELGIUM	United Kingdom	Germany 1/	Czecho-slovakia
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937 -	1,084	Not avail-able	2/ 31	14	3	2	6
1938 -	n.a.		19	11	3	1	1
1939 -	n.a.		15	10	3	1	1
1943 -	n.a.		3/ 1	-	-	-	-

1/ Includes Austria beginning 1938.
2/ Includes imports valued at 7 thousand dollars from Japan.
3/ Chiefly from Canada and principally imported free as an act of international courtesy.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 911(b)			
Polishing cloths, dust cloths, and mop cloths, wholly or in chief value of cotton, not made of pile fabrics ----------	25	25	BELGIUM

Comment

Polishing cloths and dust cloths, made from nonpile fabrics, consist of small squares (usually with bound edges) of napped cotton cloth. Mop cloths, usually either plain or leno woven, are used for scrubbing floors. Dish cloths are similar to mop cloths, but of smaller sizes and of lighter weight.

The United States output of dish, scrub, and wiping cloths, reported by the cotton broad woven goods industry, amounted to 3,086,800 pounds (7,318,900 square yards), valued at $1,084,000 in 1937, and to 3,751,000 pounds (9,830,000 square yards , no value reported) in 1939. The manufacture of these cloths is carried on throughout the cotton textile areas generally, by a number of firms, including some large cotton mills. These cloths are mostly sold in "5-and-10-cent" stores, department stores, and hardware stores.

Imports of polishing, dust, and mop cloths include a variety of articles of different sizes, weights, and weaves. They consist largely of cotton-and-jute mixtures, novelty weaves, and fine quality chamois-type cloths made from Egyptian cotton. Imports have been chiefly from Belgium, Japan, Czechoslovakia, and the United Kingdom. Exports of polishing, dust, and mop cloths, not separately recorded, are probably included in shipments made up of other commodities.

COTTON SMALLWARES (SUMMARY DIGEST)

(See separate digests which follow on the principal items in this classification)

Stat. import classes (1939): 323.22, 323.23, 323.24, 323.25, 323.40, 323.42, 323.43. 323.44, 323.46

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	Germany 1/	NETHER-LANDS	FRANCE	UNITED KINGDOM
	Value (dollars)						
1937	Not	Not	422,164	276,793	33,084	26,267	7,430
1938	avail-	avail-	208,104	85,744	41,353	33,938	5,680
1939	able 2/	able 3/	228,279	83,925	48,666	32,086	29,210
1943			4/ 4,893	-	-	-	1,023

1/ Includes Austria beginning 1938.
2/ Known to be many times larger than imports.
3/ Believed to be larger than imports.
4/ Includes smallwares valued at $2,754 imported free as an act of international courtesy from Canada; also includes dutiable imports valued at $678 from Canada.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
Par. 912			
Articles wholly or in chief value of cotton or of cotton and india rubber, not specially provided for:			
Fabrics with fast edges, not exceeding twelve inches in width, and articles made therefrom ----	35%	35%	FRANCE
Tubings ----------	35%	35%	UNITED KINGDOM
Garters, suspenders, and braces -	35%	35%	FRANCE
Cords, tassels, and cords and tassels ----------	35%	35%	UNITED KINGDOM
Articles wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber:			
Spindle banding, and lamp and stove wicking ----------	30%	1/ 20%	UNITED KINGDOM
Candle wicking ----------	10¢ per lb. and 12½%	10¢ per lb. and 12½%	UNITED KINGDOM
Boot, shoe, or corset lacings ---	30%	30%	UNITED KINGDOM
Loom harness, healds, and collets ----------	35%	35%	FRANCE
Labels for garments or other articles ----------	50%	2/ 25%	NETHERLANDS

1/ Trade agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1939.
2/ Trade agreement with the Netherlands, effective February 1936.

Comment

Paragraph 912 includes narrow woven fast-edge fabrics which have not been ornamented after leaving the loom, manufactures of such narrow woven fabrics, and certain other smallwares made by twisting or cabling yarns. Braided smallwares, narrow wares ornamented with embroidery, and woven elastic webbing are dutiable under paragraph 1529.

Domestic production statistics, where available, are shown in the digests covering the specific classifications under consideration. The articles included in the Census of Manufactures under the classification "narrow cotton fabrics" do not coincide with the articles listed in paragraph 912. The total production of articles comparable with the tariff classification is known, however, to be many times larger than the imports.

The smallwares industry of the United States consists of many plants (between 150 and 200), mostly small, which are generally separately owned and managed. These plants manufacture an extensive line of products, some making cotton smallwares exclusively, and others making smallwares from a variety of textile fibers. The yarns are usually purchased, inasmuch as the range of yarn numbers used is too great to allow economical production by the consuming plant. It is not possible to segregate that part of the industry producing the smallwares covered by paragraph 912; however, most of these articles are made on narrow ware looms. According to census statistics 9,079 of these looms were in place in the cotton goods industry in 1939. The manufacture of cotton smallwares is confined mainly to the New England and Middle Atlantic States.

The average annual value of imports of cotton smallwares in the five years 1936-40 amounted to $242,000 and the principal items of import were: Tubings, (47 percent of the total in value); fabrics with fast edges, not over 12 inches in width, and articles made therefrom (30 percent); labels for garments or other articles (15 percent); and garters, suspenders, and braces (6 percent). The remaining classifications were small, accounting for approximately 2 percent. For the same period, on a value basis, Germany supplied 51 percent of the imports, the Netherlands supplied 14 percent, France 10 percent, and the United Kingdom 8 percent. Imports were mainly specialty and high-quality goods.

Exports of cotton smallwares, although not separately recorded, are believed to exceed imports.

It will be seen that nearly three-fourths of the imports in 1939 consisted of articles dutiable at 35 percent ad valorem. Examination of the separate digests concerning these articles shows that the imports in the prewar period were a very small fraction of the total consumption.

COTTON SMALLWARES (SUMMARY DIGEST)--Continued

Cotton smallwares: United States imports for consumption, by kinds, with principal sources, 1939

Kind	Total value	Principal sources
Fabrics, with fast edges, not exceeding 12 inches in width, and articles made therefrom	$80,104	Germany,1/ $29,629; FRANCE, $25,928
Tubings	81,014	Germany,1/ $54,189; UNITED KINGDOM, $24,862
Garters, suspenders, and braces	6,342	FRANCE, $5,659
Cords, tassels, and cords and tassels	1,032	Japan, $647; Germany,1/ $107; UNITED KINGDOM, $91
Spindle banding, and lamp and stove wicking	1,289	UNITED KINGDOM, $1,210
Candle wicking	-	
Boot, shoe, or corset lacings	-	
Loom harness, healds, and collets	68	FRANCE, $68
Labels, for garments or other articles	58,430	NETHERLANDS, $48,596; Switzerland, $9,407

1/ Includes Austria.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

COTTON FABRICS, WITH FAST EDGES, NOT OVER 12 INCHES WIDE, AND ARTICLES MADE THEREFROM, N.S.P.F.

Stat. import class (1939): 323.22

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	Germany 1/	FRANCE	Belgium	Japan
	Value (dollars)						
1937	Not available 2/	Not available 3/	115,405	40,847	20,456	27	42,030
1938			91,829	35,958	28,115	2,638	20,168
1939			80,104	29,629	25,928	14,113	5,788
1943			4/ 1,234	-	-	-	-

1/ Includes Austria beginning 1938.
2/ Known to be many times larger than imports.
3/ Believed to be larger than imports.
4/ Includes $631 from Canada and $401 from Guatemala.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 912			
Fabrics, with fast edges, not exceeding 12 inches in width, and articles made therefrom, wholly or in chief value of cotton or of cotton and india rubber, n.s.p.f. ----------	35	35	FRANCE

Comment

"Fabrics, with fast edges, not exceeding 12 inches in width" is the term used in paragraph 912 of the Tariff Act of 1930 to describe narrow-woven fabrics as distinguished from cloth, which, in turn, may be defined as woven fabrics over 12 inches in width.

Narrow wares, not specially provided for, include tapes, typewriter ribbons woven with fast edges, bandings, bindings, webbings, strappings, surgical webbings, automobile brake linings, etc. Articles made from narrow wares include hat bands, belts, girdles for women, boot and shoe straps, saddle girths, reins, gun slings, cartridge belts, etc.

Production data are not available for comparison with imports as classified under paragraph 912. It is known, however, that United States production was increasing in the decade preceding the war, and it is probable that as a result of heavy military demands an all-time peak output was attained during the war years.

Imports of cotton narrow wares have constituted only a fraction of one percent of production for many years. The general trend in imports has been sharply downward since 1923 (the duties were increased by the act of 1922). In the period 1931-39, Germany ranked first as a source of imports and France was second. In 1940 imports from Germany ceased, and imports from other countries were sharply curtailed.

Although the United States does not maintain a sizeable export trade in cotton narrow wares, it is believed that exports of these articles are larger than imports.

COTTON CORDS, TASSELS, AND CORDS AND TASSELS

Stat. import class (1939): 323.23

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	Japan	Germany 1/	UNITED KINGDOM	France
	Value (dollars)						
1937 -	Not	Not	2,397	1,595	-	526	288
1938 -	avail-	avail-	2,323	1,489	95	193	246
1939 -	able 2/	able 3/	1,032	647	107	91	85
1943 -			4/ 29	-	-	-	-

1/ Includes Austria beginning 1938.
2/ Known to be much larger than imports.
3/ Believed to be negligible.
4/ All from Canada.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 912			
Cords, tassels, and cords and tassels, wholly or in chief value of cotton or of cotton and india rubber, not specially provided for ----------	35	35	UNITED KINGDOM

Comment

Cords may be formed by twisting, cabling, or braiding together three or more yarns or threads. They are used in upholstery in connection with draperies, curtains, and window shades; in the clothing and garment trade on uniforms, hats, caps, regalia, bath robes, etc.; and in the millinery trade. Tassels are pendant ornaments terminating in tufts of loose threads or strands, usually of uniform length, gathered at the upper end or in the middle, and made fast by the use of a button or mold. "Cords and tassels" are formed by securing tassels to cords; the inclusion of this wording in the tariff paragraph was due to a judicial decision that such combinations were neither "cords" nor "tassels." Cotton cords are produced by cordage plants, by cotton mills, and, together with cords and tassels, by specialty manufacturers who cater to the upholstery, garment manufacturing, and dress goods trades. Braided cords of any material are dutiable under paragraph 1529(a).

Domestic production of cotton cords and tassels is not recorded separately, but it is known that, although it constitutes only a small proportion of total cotton smallware production, it greatly exceeds imports.

Imports of cotton cords and tassels declined considerably after 1925. The value of imports in that year ($27,218) was greater than the total value for the decade 1931-40, exclusive of 1933. In 1933, large imports of tire cords, valued at about $187,000, were imported from Canada under paragraph 912. Imports from

Canada under this classification are usually negligible. Japan, the United Kingdom, and France were the chief suppliers of cotton cords and tassels during the period 1929-40.

There is practically no competition from abroad in cords and tassels of the ordinary types made of cotton yarns of coarse and medium counts. The small amount of imports included articles made of fine yarns or metal tinsel threads, mainly specialties in which labor constituted a relatively large proportion of the total cost.

COTTON TUBINGS, NOT SPECIALLY PROVIDED FOR

Stat. import class (1939): 323.24

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	Germany 1/	UNITED KINGDOM	Belgium
	Quantity (pounds)					
1937 ---	Not avail-able 2/	Not avail-able 3/	157,880	153,821	-	2,863
1938 ---			42,129	39,664	2,284	-
1939 ---			58,844	37,643	19,880	1,245
1943 ---			4/ 18	-	-	-
	Value (dollars)					
1937 ---	Not avail-able 2/	Not avail-able 3/	241,475	234,404	-	5,194
1938 ---			52,604	49,362	3,052	-
1939 ---			81,014	54,189	24,862	1,878
1943 ---			4/ 8	-	-	-

1/ Includes Austria beginning 1938. 2/ Known to be much larger than imports.
3/ Believed to be negligible. 4/ All from Canada.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 912			
Tubings, wholly or in chief value of cotton or of cotton and india rubber, not specially provided for ----------	35	35	UNITED KINGDOM

Comment

Cotton tubings, as covered by paragraph 912, consist of smallwares in tubular form produced on narrow-ware looms in plants which also manufacture other types of narrow wares. They are woven with two distinct warps, upper and lower, the weave being complete on a minimum of four picks, and producing a double fabric connected at the edges. Such tubings are generally small in diameter and serve as insulation for electrical wires, as casings for the stems of artificial flowers, and for similar purposes. A larger tubing, several inches in diameter, made of napped fabric, is sometimes used as sleeving in printing presses. United States production of cotton tubings is not separately recorded in census statistics.

Prewar imports of cotton tubings fluctuated considerably from year to year. They reached a peak of 157,880 pounds valued at $241,475 in 1937, but subsequently declined appreciably. Germany was the principal source of imports up to 1940, supplying between 87 and 99 percent of the total in each year from 1929 through 1938, and 64 percent in 1939. These imports were chiefly varnished tubings used for insulation purposes in connection with radio and other electrical work. Imports from the United Kingdom, negligible in prior years, amounted to 34 percent of the total in 1939 and 77 percent in 1940.

Exports of cotton tubings are not separately recorded, but are believed to be small.

COTTON GARTERS, SUSPENDERS, AND BRACES

Stat. import class (1939): 323.25

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production 1/	Domestic exports 1/	Imports for consumption from—			
			All countries	FRANCE	United Kingdom	Italy
	Value (dollars)					
1937 ----	11,690,279	183,426	26,427	5,049	2,796	17,915
1938 ----	n.a.	170,177	14,177	5,522	513	4,766
1939 ----	2/ 12,323,000	191,832	6,342	5,659	453	80
1943 ----	n.a.	154,332	3/ 3,592	-	829	-

1/ Not strictly comparable with imports (see text).
2/ Partially estimated.
3/ Includes imports from Canada, valued at $2,752, entered duty-free as an act of international courtesy.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 912			
Garters, suspenders, and braces, wholly or in chief value of cotton or of cotton and india rubber ----------	35	35	FRANCE

Comment

Production and export statistics for garters, suspenders, and braces include articles made from all types of textile fibers, whereas imports under paragraph 912 are confined to those articles in chief value of cotton. It is believed, however, that the greater part of both production and exports are in chief value of cotton. The production figures as shown are somewhat lower than actual production since the census classification includes only articles manufactured from purchased webbing and does not take into consideration the output of those plants which produce their own fabrics.

Imports of garters, suspenders, and braces are small, and account for only a fraction of one percent of domestic consumption. The general trend of imports has been downward since 1925. For many years France was the largest supplier, but in the period 1933-37 Italy was the principal source. France regained its leading position in 1938.

United States exports of garters, suspenders, and braces have tended to increase since dropping to a record low of $65,220 in 1933, but the annual volume at the present time is still far below that of years prior to 1931. The principal market in 1939 was the Union of South Africa, followed by Cuba, Canada, Venezuela, and the Netherlands.

COTTON LABELS FOR GARMENTS OR OTHER ARTICLES

Stat. import class (1939): 323.40

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from-- All countries	NETHER-LANDS	Switzer-land
	Quantity (pounds)				
1937 ---	Not avail-able	Not avail-able 1/	11,749	11,730	-
1938 ---			17,532	15,454	2,081
1939 ---			20,161	16,370	3,591
1943 ---			6	-	-
	Value (dollars)				
1937 ---	2/ 1,754,669	Not avail-able 1/	32,746	32,636	-
1938 ---	n.a.		46,476	40,916	5,501
1939 ---	2/ 1,571,845		58,430	48,596	9,407
1943 ---	n.a.		21	-	-

1/ Believed to be smaller than imports.
2/ Does not include production of woven labels of vegetable fibers other than cotton, which is known to be small.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff: Act of 1930	United States tariff: 1945 rate	Proposed negotiating country
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 912			
Labels, for garments or other articles, wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber ----------	50 %	1/ 25	NETHERLANDS

1/ Trade agreement with the Netherlands, effective February 1936.

Comment

The labels provided for in paragraph 912 are woven as figured tapes on ribbon looms which produce a number of such tapes simultaneously; the lettering or other figuring is produced with the assistance of a Jacquard attachment. These tapes are usually three-eighths to two and one-half inches in width, and the individual labels range up to four inches in length. The labels are usually shipped to the customer in rolls, to be cut apart as needed. Woven cotton labels are made with a cotton ground, but the lettering or figuring may be of cotton, rayon, or silk. Such labels are used most largely on garments or other articles that are to be washed, laundered, or dry-cleaned, and serve to identify and advertise the garment makers.

The yarns used in high-grade labels range from 70s up in the ground and 120s up in the warp, with fast-color lettering made of 50s to 80s; these yarns are usually two-ply and "prepared" (flattened between heavy rollers) like the brass-bobbin yarns used in lace machines. The finer counts of these prepared yarns have usually been imported from England.

COTTON LABELS FOR GARMENTS OR OTHER ARTICLES--Continued

Production of cotton woven labels was first recorded separately in 1929, and the value of output in that year was higher than in any succeeding year. In 1939, the latest year for which figures are available, the value of production was 28 percent less than in 1929. Production statistics for woven labels of vegetable fibers other than cotton are not available, but the output of such labels is known to be small. Cotton woven labels received increasing competition from rayon and rayon-and-cotton labels in the 1930's. In 1933, labels of rayon and rayon mixtures accounted for only 9 percent of the total output of woven labels, but in 1939, rayon labels amounted to 43 percent of the total.

Imports of woven labels were first recorded by countries in 1929. For the period 1929-40, excluding 1930, a total of 73,126 pounds were imported into the United States. Of this total the Netherlands supplied 87 percent, Switzerland, 8 percent, the United Kingdom, 2 percent, Germany, 2 percent, and all other countries 1 percent. Following the reduction in duty in 1936 in the trade agreement with the Netherlands, imports from that country increased considerably through 1939, though remaining small relative to domestic production.

COTTON BOOT, SHOE, AND CORSET LACINGS

Stat. import class (1939): 323.42

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	UNITED KINGDOM		
	Quantity (pounds)					
1937 ---	Not available 1/	Not available 1/	N O N E	N O N E		
1938 ---						
1939 ---						
1943 ---						
	Value (dollars)					
1937 ---	Not available 1/	Not available 1/	N O N E	N O N E		
1938 ---						
1939 ---						
1943 ---						

1/ Believed to be negligible, if any.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 912			
Boot, shoe, or corset lacings, wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber ----------	30	30	UNITED KINGDOM

Comment

Boot, shoe, and corset lacings may be either round, flat, or tubular. The round laces consist of yarns or threads twisted or cabled together; the flat or tubular laces consist of fabrics woven with fast edges on narrow ware looms, or braided on braiding machines. The bulk of such items, including practically all shoe laces, are braided and therefore dutiable under paragraph 1529 (a).

United States production of woven or twisted lacings is not recorded separately in census statistics, but very few, if any, have been manufactured in this country in recent years.

Imports of lacings under paragraph 912 were never large; they ceased after 1936. The United Kingdom and Japan were the principal suppliers in prior years.

COTTON CANDLE WICKING

Stat. import class (1939): 923.43

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	Germany 1/	UNITED KINGDOM	
	Quantity (pounds)					
1937 ---	Not available 2/	Not available 3/	110	110	N	
1938 ---			74	74	O	
1939 ---			-	-	N	
1943 ---			-	-	E	
	Value (dollars)					
1937 ---	Not available 2/	Not available 3/	272	272	N	
1938 ---			207	207	O	
1939 ---			-	-	N	
1943 ---			-	-	E	

1/ Includes Austria beginning 1938.
2/ Known to be much larger than imports.
3/ Believed to be negligible.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
Par. 912			
Candle wicking, wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber -------	10¢ lb.+ 12½% ad val.	10¢ lb.+ 12½% ad val.	UNITED KINGDOM

Note.- The compound duty on total imports was equivalent to 16 percent ad valorem in 1937 and 1938.

Comment

The candle wicking dutiable under paragraph 912 is composed of yarns twisted or cabled to form a round strand to be used as a core for candles. United States production of candle wicking is not recorded separately, but it is known that, although it constitutes a very small proportion of the total output of the domestic smallwares industry, it is many times the insignificant imports.

Only 15,516 pounds of candle wicking were imported into the United States during the decade 1931-40, and of this total the United Kingdom supplied about 75 percent. Practically all of the imports from the United Kingdom were received in the years 1932 through 1935. Imports consisted mainly of specialty wicking for use in the manufacture of candles for ritualistic purposes.

COTTON SPINDLE BANDING, AND LAMP AND STOVE WICKING

Stat. import class (1939): 323.44

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	UNITED KINGDOM	Switzerland	
	Quantity (pounds)					
1937 ---	Not available 1/	Not available 2/	3,303	2,596	250	
1938 ---			1,038	943	-	
1939 ---			3,324	3,144	180	
1943 ---			7	5	-	
	Value (dollars)					
1937 ---	Not available 1/	Not available 2/	1,573	1,094	83	
1938 ---			463	400	-	
1939 ---			1,289	1,210	79	
1943 ---			9	8	-	

1/ Known to be much larger than imports. 2/ Believed to be negligible.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 912			
Spindle banding, and lamp and stove wicking, wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber ---------	30	1/ 20	UNITED KINGDOM

1/ Trade agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1939.

Comment

Spindle banding is used on spinning, twisting, spooling, and quilling machines for transmitting power to spindles. One type is made by twisting together strands of yarn or roving into a round cord; another type is made of narrow woven tape. The round type of band was used almost exclusively prior to 1920, but is being supplanted in use by the tape band, a more recent development, which has proven more satisfactory and economical. At present over 50 percent of the cotton spindles in operation are driven by woven tape bands, and practically all of the new machinery installed is equipped with this type of band. Lamp and stove wicking include flat and tubular types woven on narrow-ware looms. The demand for wicking has been curtailed with the increased use of electricity and gas for lighting and heating purposes.

Production statistics for spindle banding, and for lamp and stove wicking, are not separately recorded, but it is known that United States consumption of these articles is supplied almost exclusively by domestic production.

Imports are small and have been less in recent years than during the twenties. The United Kingdom ranks first as a source of imports, supplying between 68 and 100 percent of the total in the years 1929 through 1940. The chief item imported

under this classification was a special round spindle banding of high quality used on mule-spinning frames and on special English worsted-spinning machinery installed in domestic textile plants.

In 1939, after the reduction of one-third in the duty by the trade agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1 of that year, the imports were much greater, in percentage terms, than in 1938, although substantially the same as in 1937.

COTTON LOOM HARNESS, HEALDS, AND COLLETS

Stat. import class (1939): 323.46

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--		
			All countries	FRANCE	Germany 1/
	Quantity (pounds)				
1937 ---	Not available 2/	Not available 3/	1,072	153	899
1938 ---			12	-	12
1939 ---			30	30	-
1943 ---			-	-	-
	Value (dollars)				
1937 ---	Not available 2/	Not available 3/	1,369	474	874
1938 ---			25	-	25
1939 ---			68	68	-
1943 ---			-	-	-

1/ Includes Austria beginning 1938.
2/ Known to be many times larger than imports.
3/ Believed to be considerably larger than imports.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 912			
Loom harness, healds, and collets, wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber ----------	35	35	FRANCE

Comment

A heald or heddle is an individual harness unit consisting of a cord of plied or cabled cotton yarn, with a loop at each end for use in sliding on the loom harness framework, and with an eye in the middle of the cord through which a warp end is drawn preparatory to weaving. A loom harness consists of a series of parallel twine healds the ends of which are fastened to two slats or staves. The chief function of the loom harnesses with their constituent healds is to govern the order in which the warp threads are raised and lowered to interweave with the filling in forming the fabric. "Collets" is an archaic term in the United States, and apparently refers to cords used in the harness "hang-up" of the loom. These items are produced by plants specializing in textile-mill supplies.

The demand for loom harness, healds, and collets is supplied almost wholly by the domestic industry. Imports, principally from France, have consisted mainly of cabled healds made of special-quality yarns for use on silk-ribbon looms and in the weaving of skein-dyed broad silks. Imports virtually ceased after 1937.

BELTS AND BELTING, FOR MACHINERY, OF VEGETABLE FIBER AND INDIA RUBBER
(See separate digest for textile belts and belting not containing rubber)

Stat. import classes (1939): 2067.6 and 2067.7

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports 1/	Imports for consumption from-- All countries	UNITED KINGDOM	Japan	Canada
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
1937 ----	Not	3,989	960	119	833	7
1938 ----	avail-	3,369	272	29	242	1
1939 ----		3,937	237	63	173	1
1943 ----	able	2/ 15,401	4	4	-	3/
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
1937 ----	32,060	2,129	234	73	157	2
1938 ----	n.a.	1,769	59	13	44	2
1939 ----	28,459	2,150	66	38	28	1
1943 ----	n.a.	2/ 7,351	4	4	-	3/

1/ Classified as "Rubber belts and belting," although believed to consist mostly of articles in chief value of cotton.
2/ Includes 12,628 thousand pounds, valued at 5,323 thousand dollars exported under lend-lease.
3/ Less than 500.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff: Act of 1930	United States tariff: 1945 rate	Proposed negotiating country
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 913(a)			
Belts and belting, for machinery, wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber and india rubber:			
Valued at less than 40 cents per pound ----------	30	30	UNITED KINGDOM
Valued at 40 cents or more per pound	30	1/20	do.

1/ Trade agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1939.

Comment

In the manufacture of belts and belting of cotton or other vegetable fiber and india rubber, a heavy fabric, usually duck, is impregnated with india rubber or balata gum, cut into widths according to requirements, folded into different plies and run between rollers, and, after being formed, is subjected to pressure and vulcanized. Belts so finished generally show on the surface the texture of the fabric, but some are also stitched through with longitudinal rows of machine stitching, given additional coats of rubber, and vulcanized, the fabric being thus completely covered and concealed.

United States production of woven belting treated with rubber is reported by the Bureau of Census as rubber belting, although very little of this production is all-rubber. The domestic output of such rubber belting averaged about 22.5 million dollars annually during the period 1923-39. The peak value was reached in 1937, amounting to 32 million dollars, of which total flat transmission belting accounted for 42 percent, conveyor and elevator belting 21 percent, and fan belting 26 percent.

BELTS AND BELTING, FOR MACHINERY, OF VEGETABLE FIBER AND INDIA RUBBER--Continued

Imports of rubber belts and belting for machinery have varied greatly from year to year but in only one recent year have the foreign values of such imports been equal to as much as one-half of 1 percent of the value of domestic production. The United Kingdom supplied more than 88 percent of the total until 1935, when imports of low-priced belting from Japan increased sharply. The imports from Japan were at average unit values of 14 to 19 cents per pound, usually less than one-third of the average unit value of imports from the United Kingdom.

United States exports of rubberized belting have been substantial and have been widely distributed. The Latin American countries, South Africa, and the Philippine Islands are the principal markets, although substantial amounts also have been exported to the United Kingdom. During the war exports of rubber belting increased considerably as a result of the lend-lease program, but it is probable that postwar exports will substantially decline from the wartime level.

In 1939, after the reduction of one-third in the duty on the higher value bracket by the trade agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1 of that year, imports from the United Kingdom were more than twice as large as in 1938, but still much smaller than in 1937. It may be that the disturbed economic conditions in the United Kingdom in 1939 prevented a larger increase in imports from that country. Meantime imports from Japan, the most important source down to 1939, were markedly declining, presumably because of Japanese war preparations.

It is probable that because of higher raw-material and conversion costs most of the imports of rubber belting, even from Japan, will in the future have a foreign value of 40 cents or more per pound, and thus be subject to the reduced duty of the 1939 agreement. In that case, assuming that Japan will be given the benefit of the lowest duty rate, and will not be restricted by the occupying authorities in its production of belting, total imports in the postwar period may represent a somewhat larger proportion of consumption than before the war.

Belts and belting, for machinery, of vegetable fiber and india rubber: United States imports for consumption, by kinds, with principal sources, 1939

Kind	Total value	Principal sources
Valued at less than 40 cents per pound	$27,898	Japan, $27,846; UNITED KINGDOM, none
Valued at 40 cents or more per pound	38,464	UNITED KINGDOM, $37,608

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

BELTS AND BELTING, FOR MACHINERY, OF COTTON OR OTHER VEGETABLE FIBER
(See separate digest for textile belts and belting containing rubber)

Stat. import class (1939): 3226.1

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from-- All countries	UNITED KINGDOM	France	Canada
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
1937 ----	Not available	268	238	205	2	31
1938 ----		213	118	111	1	4
1939 ----		266	233	228	2	2
1943 ----		1/ 559	65	49	-	16
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
1937 ----	3,644	148	125	112	2	10
1938 ----	n.a.	115	56	52	1	2
1939 ----	3,609	141	100	96	2	2
1943 ----	n.a.	1/ 416	36	27	-	9

1/ Includes 263 thousand pounds, valued at 108 thousand dollars, exported under lend-lease.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff: Act of 1930	United States tariff: 1945 rate	Proposed negotiating country
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 913 (a)			
Belts and belting, for machinery, wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber --	30	1/ 20	UNITED KINGDOM

1/ Trade agreement with United Kingdom, effective January 1939.

Comment

Belts and belting, for machinery, of cotton or other vegetable fiber include: Single and multiple belting of wide widths, woven on fly-shuttle looms; narrow widths, woven on narrow-ware or webbing gang looms; and belting made of layers of cotton canvas stitched together and treated with oil, paraffin, or other proofing materials. Both woven and stitched belting are produced for transmission, elevator, and conveyor service. Although consumption of transmission belting has been declining gradually because of the increasing use of direct motive power (principally by electric motors), there is still an active demand from small shops which use belting with small power units.

Finished textile belting is produced both by mills which weave and those which purchase the fabric. In addition to belting, these mills frequently produce such articles as tents, awnings, tarpaulins, webbing and tapes, and fire hose. Domestic production declined in value from 9.5 million dollars in 1925 to about 2.5 million dollars in 1933, but recovered to an annual value of about 3.6 million dollars in 1937 and 1939.

Imports have been largely special quality articles and include solid endless belts, belts used on textile-printing machines, and wide paper-felt conveyor belts. Imports have been almost entirely from the United Kingdom.

BELTS AND BELTING, FOR MACHINERY, OF COTTON OR OTHER VEGETABLE FIBER--Continued

Exports of woven belting declined from 548,000 pounds, valued at $292,000, in 1926 to 134,000 pounds, valued at $60,000, in 1932; they increased to 484,100 pounds, valued at $228,600, in 1940. Ordinarily about 5 percent of the United States production is exported. Canada has been the principal market, taking from 27 to 52 percent of the total.

In 1939, after the reduction of one-third in the duty by the trade agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1 of that year, imports were much larger than in 1938 but smaller than in 1937. The imports of 1939 were equal in duty-paid value to about 3 percent of the domestic production.

COTTON ROPE USED AS BELTING FOR TEXTILE MACHINERY

Stat. import class (1939): 3226.3

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	UNITED KINGDOM		
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
1937	Not available 1/	Not available 2/	68	68		
1938			40	39		
1939			106	106		
1943			112	112		
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
1937	Not available 1/	Not available 2/	17	17		
1938			9	9		
1939			22	22		
1943			39	39		

1/ Believed to be much larger than imports (including production for use in the producing mill). 2/ Believed to be small.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 913 (b)			
Rope used as belting for textile machinery, wholly or in chief value of cotton	40	1/ 25	UNITED KINGDOM

1/ Trade agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1939.

Comment

Cotton rope for use on textile machinery consists principally of "mule rope" for use on mule-spinning machinery in New England textile mills, but also includes rope for power transmission on cards and other textile machinery. Such rope varies from one-quarter inch to one and one-sixteenth inches in diameter. The bulk of the domestic consumption is supplied by cotton mills which make these articles for their own use, imports representing only a small part of the total. Imports, however, may be a relatively large part of the quantities sold.

During the period 1931-44, imports of cotton rope for textile machinery ranged from a low of 40,198 pounds in 1938 to a high of 172,246 pounds in 1941. The United Kingdom was practically the sole supplier. Imports consisted chiefly of "mule rope" made from long-staple Egyptian cotton--a specialty imported for its superior quality. Exports, not separately recorded, are believed to be negligible.

In 1939, after the reduction in the duty from 40 to 25 percent in the trade agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1 of that year, imports were about double the average for the 2 years 1937 and 1938.

COTTON KNIT FABRIC

Stat. import classes (1939): 3086.7 and 3086.8

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production 1/	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	UNITED KINGDOM	Germany 2/	Japan	France
	Quantity (pounds)						
1937 -	30,000,000	n.a.	193,946	6,739	4,239	182,317	67
1938 -	n.a.	n.a.	56,083	5,948	3,952	42,516	915
1939 -	30,000,000	128,743	55,156	20,245	4,411	26,983	1,613
1943 -	n.a.	3/ 321,208	4,380	4,227	-	-	-
	Value (dollars)						
1937 -	15,000,000	n.a.	70,423	11,605	8,886	48,713	187
1938 -	n.a.	n.a.	34,292	8,718	8,641	11,576	1,956
1939 -	15,000,000	61,659	59,561	38,774	8,737	6,680	3,144
1943 -	n.a.	3/ 240,644	8,345	8,287	-	-	-

1/ Partially estimated. 2/ Includes Austria beginning 1938.
3/ Includes 56,290 pounds valued at $15,672 exported under lend-lease.
Source, except as noted: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 914			
Knit fabric, in the piece, wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber:			
Made on a warp-knitting machine --	45	45	UNITED KINGDOM
Made on other than a warp-knitting machine ----------	35	35	do.

Comment

Cotton warp-knit fabric of coarse qualities is produced in volume in the United States for laundry bags, dish cloths, toweling, and other purposes requiring inexpensive materials. Finely-knit glove fabric, however, is the principal quality of warp-knit fabric entering international trade. The type most used for cotton gloves has slight crosswise and almost no lengthwise stretch, is practically run-proof, and is easily washed. It is made from high-priced yarns in numbers 80s to 120s and generally is given a suede-like finish to resemble leather. Other cotton knit fabrics (chiefly knit on circular machines) are used to make work gloves, underwear and other articles of apparel; substantial quantities in addition are used for such industrial purposes as meat covering, glove and footwear lining, and medical gauze. Coarser yarns (principally 10s to 30s) are used in circular-knit than in warp-knit. The margin between yarn cost and fabric cost is small for most circular-knit cotton goods, which do not require expensive finishing.

COTTON KNIT FABRIC-Continued

Imports of warp-knit fabric have consisted chiefly of sueded cotton glove fabric, and of a particular type of cotton-and-linen mesh underwear fabric. At their peak in 1932 they were 56,000 pounds, valued at $88,000 ($1.57 per pound) foreign value. They declined to only a small fraction of this amount in succeeding years, but recovered in 1941 to 35,000 pounds, valued at $59,000 ($1.67 per pound) foreign value. Germany, the world's largest producer of cotton warp-knit fabric gloves, formerly supplied most of the United States imports of the fabric. The German fabric usually had an average foreign value of more than $2 per pound. Slightly less expensive qualities were received from the United Kingdom. That country became the principal source of imports in 1937 and remained so in later years.

Imports represented 30 to 50 percent of the limited quantity (probably less than 35,000 pounds in 1939) of warp-knit fabric used before the war by those domestic glove makers who did not knit their own fabric. (Much larger quantities were made by glove manufacturers for their own use). A substantial part of the imports consisted of "Simplex" fabric, a type not produced in the United States until about 1934, and not produced for sale until still later. This fabric is so knit as to have the same texture on both surfaces and both surfaces are usually sueded to produce a firm material with a soft finish. The result is an improvement over "Duplex" fabric in which a similar effect is achieved by pasting two layers of sueded fabric back to back.

United States production of warp-knit fabric gloves grew to importance only in the late 1930's after European gloves became difficult to obtain. American manufacturers at first confined their efforts mainly to rayon glove fabric. Later, as they mastered the sueding technique, acquired Simplex machines, and developed sources of supply of properly prepared fine cotton yarns, they greatly increased their production of cotton warp-knit glove fabric. From an estimated quantity of less than 20,000 pounds in 1939, cotton warp-knit glove fabric produced for sale rose to 1,000,000 pounds in 1944. It amounted to about 700,000 pounds in 1945. The industry is located chiefly in New York State and in Pennsylvania. Production of the coarser types of cotton warp-knit fabric is several times as large as that of glove fabric, but those types have no relation to the imported fabric.

Imports of cotton knit fabric other than warp-knit under the Tariff Act of 1930 attained a maximum of 180,000 pounds valued at $47,000 in 1937. These imports, mostly from Japan, had an average foreign value of 26 cents per pound and a duty-paid value of 35 cents per pound. The quantity imported has remained insignificant compared with domestic production estimated at 25 to 30 million pounds annually.

A recent decision of the Customs Court, affirmed on appeal (June 1946), makes cotton gloves of fabric knit on a Simplex machine dutiable as cotton gloves of fabric knit on other than a warp-knitting machine. Presumably this decision will affect the classification of cotton Simplex fabric. If so, Simplex fabric which has heretofore been reported as warp-knit will be included among fabrics other than warp-knit. Any question as to classification would be obviated by the establishment of a uniform rate for cotton knit fabric in the piece, whether or not knit on a warp-knitting machine.

COTTON KNIT FABRIC-Continued

Cotton knit fabric: United States consumption, by kind, with principal sources, 1937 and 1939

Kind	Total value	Principal sources
1937:		
Made on a warp-knitting machine	$22,998	UNITED KINGDOM, $11,482; Germany, $8,886
Made on other machines	47,425	Japan, $47,302; UNITED KINGDOM, $123
1939:		
Made on a warp-knitting machine	52,371	UNITED KINGDOM, $36,712; Germany, 1/ $8,737
Made on other machines	7,190	Japan, $6,432; UNITED KINGDOM, $62

1/ Includes Austria.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

COTTON GLOVES AND MITTENS MADE OF MACHINE-KNIT FABRIC
(See separate digests on Cotton knit fabric par. 914, and on Rayon gloves par. 1309)

Stat. import classes (1939): 3090.5, 3090.6, and 3090.7

Table 1.- United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

	1937	1938	1939	1943
	Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)			
Production 1/	521	n.a.	543	1,365
Exports 2/	n.a.	n.a.	7	7
Imports for consumption from:				
Total, all countries	1,687	955	545	3/ 7
Belgium	8	3	118	-
Switzerland	14	12	40	1
Germany 4/	274	22	54	-
Poland and Danzig	16	12	59	-
Japan	517	186	226	-
France	4	3	25	-
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	848	715	16	-
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Production 1/	929	n.a.	1,408	n.a.
Exports 2/	n.a.	n.a.	20	39
Imports for consumption from:				
Total, all countries	3,523	2,371	1,245	3/ 37
Belgium	23	9	412	-
Switzerland	57	50	175	9
Germany 4/	731	60	157	-
Poland and Danzig	31	25	155	-
Japan	336	119	153	-
France	15	18	115	-
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	2,310	2,077	39	-

1/ For production, by kind, see table 2.

2/ Dress gloves only. Cotton work gloves, exports of which are somewhat larger, are not included because they are probably made of woven fabric.

3/ Includes 3 thousand dozen pairs, valued at 16 thousand dollars, from Brazil, and 1 thousand dozen pairs, valued at 10 thousand dollars, from the United Kingdom.

4/ Includes Austria beginning 1938.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

COTTON GLOVES AND MITTENS MADE OF MACHINE-KNIT FABRIC-Continued

Table 2.- Cotton gloves made of machine-knit fabric: United States production, by kind, 1937, 1939, and 1943

Kind	1937	1939	1943
	Quantity (1,000 dozen pairs)		
Warp-knit	44	141	856
Circular-knit (dress and light work)	478	401	509
Jersey work gloves	n.a.	n.a.	1/ 3,174
	Value (1,000 dollars)		
Warp-knit	176	867	n.a.
Circular-knit (dress and light work)	753	541	n.a.
Jersey work gloves	n.a.	n.a.	1/ 3,523

1/ Not comparable with imports and not included in total production in table 1.

Source: Facts for Industry, U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff: Act of 1930	United States tariff: 1945 rate	Proposed negotiating country
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 915			
Gloves and mittens, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber:			
Made of fabric knit on a warp-knitting machine:			
Valued at less than $1.50 per dozen pairs	60	60	CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Valued at $1.50 or more per dozen pairs	1/ 60	60	do.
Made of fabric knit on other than a warp-knitting machine	50	50	do.

1/ Reduced to 50 percent ad valorem in the Czechoslovak trade agreement, effective April 1938 to April 1939.

Comment

Imports of knit fabric, used in making gloves, 1/ are dutiable in paragraph 914 of the Tariff Act of 1930 at 45 percent ad valorem if made on a warp-knitting machine, and at 35 percent if made on other machines. They are included in proposed negotiations with the United Kingdom.

This digest covers gloves and mittens made of cotton warp-knit fabric and gloves and mittens made from cotton fabric "knit on other than warp-knitting machines." Most cotton warp-knit fabric gloves are dress gloves for women. The fabric is usually given a suede finish to resemble leather. The gloves may be made of "single" fabric, having only one surface suitable for sueding; of Duplex fabric, made by pasting together two layers of sueded single fabric to obtain the appearance of leather on both sides; or of Simplex fabric, a single layer so constructed that both surfaces can be sueded. Gloves made from

1/ The term "gloves" is used in this digest to include mittens.

COTTON GLOVES AND MITTENS MADE OF MACHINE-KNIT FABRIC-Continued

fabric knit on other than a warp-knitting machine are generally cut from circular-knit fabric and sewed. Some circular-knit fabric gloves are dress gloves but much larger quantities are work gloves. Heavyweight work gloves, usually made with fleeced jersey fabric hands, vary little in quality. The lightweight gloves range from the simple, cheap types of hand-covering to well-made and relatively expensive uniform gloves.

There is in the United States no separate industry devoted to the manufacture of cotton gloves from knit fabric. Cotton warp-knit fabric gloves are made both by mills that knit fabric and by concerns that purchase fabric. Some producers engage primarily in manufacturing hosiery and underwear, others make gloves only. A few confine their output to cotton warp-knit fabric gloves, but others produce rayon gloves, lightweight circular-knit gloves (dress and work), and leather dress gloves. Heavyweight knit fabric work gloves are essentially a product of the work-glove industry and are frequently made in establishments producing woven-fabric gloves, cotton-and-leather gloves, or all-leather gloves.

Cotton warp-knit glove manufacture is located principally in the Metropolitan New York area and in Upper New York State. In January 1941 there were 65 establishments in the entire State of New York employing 7,578 workers on fabric gloves, including rayon fabric gloves, and lightweight work gloves. 1/ Pennsylvania and several States in the Middle West also produce cotton warp-knit fabric gloves. More gloves are probably sewn in Puerto Rico, however, than in any one State. The work-glove industry is centered in the Middle West; there are also important establishments in several Southern States.

In 1939 the domestic production of cotton warp-knit fabric dress gloves was 141,000 dozen pairs valued at $867,000 ($6.14 per dozen), and that of other cotton knit fabric dress gloves was 401,000 dozen pairs valued at $541,000 ($1.35 per dozen pairs). The production in that year of knit jersey work gloves was 3,174,000 dozen, valued at $3,523,000 ($1.11 per dozen); gloves of this type have not been imported.

Knit fabric dress gloves of cotton are manufactured in many of the same establishments which make gloves of knit rayon (see separate digest, par. 1309). Most of the machinery with relatively minor adjustments may be used on either material. When supplies of cotton warp-knit fabric gloves became difficult to obtain in the middle 1930's manufacture of the more easily and cheaply produced rayon gloves was undertaken in this country on a substantial scale. The output of rayon gloves (nearly all warp-knit) grew rapidly until 1939, when it was 2.3 million dozen pairs valued at 12½ million dollars ($5.50 per dozen pairs). Production of cotton warp-knit fabric gloves remained small until manufacturers procured a larger number of Simplex machines and acquired the technique of sueding the fabric--both of which were necessary to attain the leather-like texture desired in cotton fabric for dress gloves.

During the war, total production of knit fabric dress gloves remained near the quantity in 1939, but there was a shift from rayon to cotton, with the result that the output of cotton warp-knit fabric gloves increased from less than one-half percent of the total domestic knit fabric dress glove production (quantity) in 1936 to 31 percent in 1945. (See table 3). During the war period, the shipment of cut-out gloves (tranks) to Puerto Rico for hand sewing, which had begun to assume moderate proportions in 1939, became large. As compared with 36,000 dozen pairs valued at $249,000 in 1939, the returned gloves amounted to 388,000 dozen pairs valued at $3,653,000 in 1944 and to 410,000 dozen pairs valued at $4,068,000 in 1945.

New York State Department of Labor, Homework in the Glove Industry in New York State, Vol. 1, May 1941, p. 12. (Mimeographed).

COTTON GLOVES AND MITTENS MADE OF MACHINE-KNIT FABRIC-Continued

Table 3.- Knit fabric dress gloves: United States production in specified years 1930 to 1945

Year	Cotton		Rayon	Total
	Warp-knit	Circular-knit		
	Quantity (dozen pairs)			
1930	14,000	214,100	134,123	362,223
1932	11,228	131,100	84,898	227,226
1934	12,550	181,978	661,053	855,581
1936	7,585	235,043	1,506,990	1,749,618
1937	43,627	477,845	1,427,539	1,949,011
1939	141,216	401,404	2,343,637	2,886,257
1941	802,660	417,049	1,774,123	2,993,832
1943	856,071	508,624	1,265,643	2,630,338
1945	865,897	119,529	1,806,666	2,792,092

Source: 1930-36, Underwear Institute; 1937-45, U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Most cotton knit-fabric work gloves are made from purchased fabric. Data as to production of such gloves comparable with those given for 1939, are not available in earlier years, but are included with the production of cotton work gloves of woven fabric. The combined output of the two types in 1939 (12 million dozen pairs valued at 13 million dollars) was less than that in 1937 (14 million dozen pairs valued at 17 million dollars), but greater than that in other earlier years for which information is available. In 1945 production of knit-fabric work gloves amounted to 2.7 million dozen pairs (heavyweight 1.7 million dozen pairs, and lightweight 1 million dozen pairs).

The principal domestic manufacturers of gloves have, at times, been among the principal importers of cotton knit-fabric gloves. Imports were large even in 1913. In the period 1925 to 1935 they averaged over 5 million dollars annually. An overwhelming proportion of the total consisted of cotton warp-knit fabric dress gloves, imports of which supplied virtually the total United States consumption of gloves of that type. Imports of cotton warp-knit fabric gloves were formerly obtained almost entirely from Germany, but entries from that source declined severely after 1933. From 1936 to 1938 most of the reduced imports originated in the Sudeten district of Czechoslovakia.

In 1938 the imports of warp-knit fabric gloves were barely 45 percent of the value (and a still less proportion of the quantity) of imports in 1933. Imports declined further in 1939. The decline was associated at first with higher foreign prices following depreciation of the dollar in 1933, and later with political disturbances in Central Europe accompanied by a growing opposition in the United States to the purchase of German goods.

Imports of cotton fabric gloves other than warp-knit increased in the middle 1930's until they reached a peak of 495,000 dozen pairs having a foreign value of $344,000 (69 cents a dozen pairs) in 1937. They declined again in 1939 and 1939, when lower prices in the United States rendered this country a somewhat less attractive market. The imports of these gloves were mostly from Japan, and probably consisted of cotton work gloves and cheap cotton dress and uniform gloves.

Imports of cotton knit-fabric gloves are given by kind in table 4. In that table imports are shown separately for cotton warp-knit fabric gloves valued at $1.50 or more per dozen pairs, upon which a reduced rate of duty existed from April 1938 to April 1939 under the trade agreement with Czechoslovakia. This value classification comprised nearly all of the imports.

COTTON GLOVES AND MITTENS MADE OF MACHINE-KNIT FABRIC-Continued

Imports of warp-knit fabric gloves valued at less than $1.50 per dozen pairs were small before the war, and probably would be nonexistent at the higher price level which now prevails. Imports in 1937 and 1939, by kind, with principal source, are shown in table 5.

Table 4.- Cotton gloves and mittens made of machine-knit fabric: United States imports for consumption, in specified years, 1928 to 1945

Year	Made of warp-knit fabric: Valued less than $1.50 per dozen pairs	Made of warp-knit fabric: Valued $1.50 or more per dozen pairs	Made of warp-knit fabric: Total warp-knit	Made of other machine-knit fabric
	Quantity (dozen pairs)			
1928	n.a.	n.a.	2,282,830	15,449
1933	n.a.	n.a.	2,728,804	31,906
1937	n.a.	n.a.	1,191,808	495,117
1938	1/ 28,482	1/ 538,358	2/ 781,420	173,839
1939	43,243	309,247	352,490	192,739
1943	-	5,750	5,750	962
1945	3/	18,501	18,501	1,189
	Value (dollars)			
1928	n.a.	n.a.	7,489,057	33,270
1933	n.a.	n.a.	5,134,750	43,951
1937	n.a.	n.a.	3,178,907	344,256
1938	1/ 31,217	1/ 1,570,142	2/ 2,257,761	113,705
1939	45,296	1,075,959	1,121,255	123,587
1943	-	35,567	35,567	1,447
1945	1	157,288	157,289	7,019
	Unit value (per dozen pairs)			
1928	n.a.	n.a.	$3.28	$2.15
1933	n.a.	n.a.	1.88	1.38
1937	n.a.	n.a.	2.67	.70
1938	1/ $1.10	1/ $2.92	2/ 2.89	.65
1939	1.05	3.48	3.18	.64
1943	-	6.19	6.19	1.50
1945	n.a.	8.50	8.50	5.90

1/ April 16-Dec. 31.
2/ Jan. 1-Dec. 31.
3/ Less than 1 dozen pairs.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

The basic equipment of the fabric dress-glove industry is the warp-knitting machine. In the United States the largest number of machines in use for knitting glove fabric are of the type known as "tricot" which can also knit fabric suitable for underwear or other purposes. For cotton glove fabric, however, the double-tricot (or Simplex) machine is preferred because it produces fabric having a texture suitable for sueding on both surfaces. German machine builders perfected the Simplex machine and before the war there was no commercial production of these machines elsewhere. The number of Simplex machines in Germany was 500 to 600 and exceeded the number in all other countries combined. The Czechoslovak glove industry now (1946) has from 75 to 120 Simplex machines, the United States industry

from 100 to 115, and the British industry a somewhat smaller number. 1/ Before the war, much of the Simplex cloth used to make gloves in Czechoslovakia was of German origin. The fine cotton yarns (number 80s to 120s) used to knit glove fabric in Germany (and at least to some extent in other countries) were largely imported from England.

The German glove industry was centered in Chemnitz, Saxony. The heart of this city was destroyed by bombing, but because of the decentralization of the industry through the surrounding hills a large number of the machines probably escaped damage. The German industry is entirely within the Russian zone of occupation.

In Czechoslovakia, because of the export nature of the fabric glove industry, all of the concerns have been brought under Government control. At present (July 1946) they lack adequate yarn supplies. When the necessary supplies can be obtained, exports of fabric gloves from that country will undoubtedly be resumed. It is indicated, however, that prices may be 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ times prewar dollar prices.

In 1937, when United States imports of cotton gloves from Czechoslovakia were at their peak, the quantity received represented 77 percent of the total exports from that country. Because of limited capacity, imports from Czechoslovakia for several years after the war probably will be little, if any, greater than in 1937.

As the result of a final decision of the Customs Court in June 1946, gloves of Simplex fabric, formerly considered as "warp-knit" are now classified as gloves of fabric made on other than a warp-knitting machine. The establishment of a uniform rate for both classifications would obviate one question involved in that decision, as to the definition of a warp-knitting machine.

1/ The United Kingdom, over a long period, remained an important purchaser of German gloves, and the German cotton fabric glove industry constituted an excellent customer of British fine yarn spinners. The tariff interests of glove manufacturers and of cotton spinners in the United Kingdom, therefore, were not identical. British duties on fabric gloves accordingly underwent periodic revision and, at various times between 1919 and 1939, were imposed or removed, and raised or lowered.

COTTON GLOVES AND MITTENS MADE OF MACHINE-KNIT FABRIC-Continued

Table 5.- Cotton gloves and mittens made of machine-knit fabric: United States imports for consumption, by kind, with principal source, 1937 and 1939

Year and kind	Total value	Principal sources
1937:		
Of fabric knit on a warp-knitting machine	$3,178,907	CZECHOSLOVAKIA, $2,264,914; Germany, $726,056
Of fabric knit on other than a warp-knitting machine	344,256	Japan, $288,243; CZECHOSLOVAKIA, $45,237
1939:		
Of fabric knit on a warp-knitting machine:		
Valued less than $1.50 per dozen pairs	45,296	Japan, $34,320; Poland-Danzig, $8,597; CZECHOSLOVAKIA, $1,030
Valued $1.50 or more per dozen pairs	1,075,959	Belgium, $409,472; Switzerland, $175,406; Germany,1/ $151,513; CZECHOSLOVAKIA, $36,727
Of fabric knit on other than a warp-knitting machine	123,587	Japan, $111,852; Germany, 1/ $4,634; CZECHOSLOVAKIA, $913

1/ Includes Austria.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

COTTON GLOVES, KNIT OR CROCHETED (OTHER THAN GLOVES MADE FROM FABRIC)
(See separate digests on cotton knit fabric gloves, Par. 915; wool gloves, Par. 1114(b); and rayon gloves, Par. 1309)

Stat. import class (1939): 3090.9

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production 1/	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	Japan	CHINA	United Kingdom	Poland & Danzig
	Quantity (dozen pairs)						
1937	2/65,979	Not	518,677	355,282	42,473	8,718	-
1938	n.a.	avail-	294,181	218,968	43,213	1,570	2,458
1939	3/44,446		250,757	210,943	21,561	3,256	4,060
1943	n.a.	able 4/	5/ 5,346	-	605	807	-
	Value (dollars)						
1937	2/312,835	Not	663,147	190,251	103,895	44,258	-
1938	n.a.	avail-	278,679	100,370	74,960	9,875	7,198
1939	3/158,707		167,793	91,440	19,925	16,029	15,345
1943	n.a.	able 4/	14,238	-	739	5,865	-
	Unit value (per dozen pairs)						
1937	2/$4.74	Not	$1.28	$0.54	$2.45	$5.08	-
1938	n.a.	avail-	.95	.46	1.73	6.29	$2.93
1939	3/ 3.57		.67	.43	.92	4.92	3.78
1943	n.a.	able 4/	2.66	-	1.22	7.33	-

1/ Not specified as cotton; described as "seamless fingered string gloves of all materials."
2/ Revised data given in 1939 census report.
3/ In addition "Seamless fingered gloves and mittens of mixed yarns" amounted to 48,016 dozen pairs valued at $130,400.
4/ Known to be negligible.
5/ Includes 3,354 dozen pairs valued at $6,543 imported from Italy and 580 dozen pairs valued at $1,087 from Mexico.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 917			
*** articles ***, knit or crocheted, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber, and not specially provided for:			
Gloves and mittens ----------	45	45	CHINA

COTTON GLOVES, KNIT OR CROCHETED (OTHER THAN GLOVES MADE FROM FABRIC)--Continued

Comment

Cotton gloves 1/ knit or crocheted direct from yarn and not ornamented with lace or embroidery are dutiable, without specific mention, under paragraph 917. Gloves knit direct from yarn, when ornamented with lace or embroidery, are included in paragraph 1529(a), and gloves made of cotton knit fabric are specially provided for in paragraph 915. In general, gloves made direct from yarn are either machine-knit with seamless fingers, hand-knit, or hand-crocheted. The best known category is "string" gloves, which may be made by any of these methods. String gloves are knit or crocheted of heavy cabled cotton yarn, usually in white, yellow, or natural shades. Sometimes they are constructed for winter use with a napped lining.

Cotton gloves knit direct from yarn are a minor product of the United States textile glove industry. No one mill specializes in their manufacture to the exclusion of other articles, although a few mills give them particular style emphasis both for women's and for men's wear. Seamless cotton gloves, mostly of the string type for summer wear, are made by the domestic manufacturers of wool gloves, utilizing the same machinery and thereby minimizing seasonal shut downs. Some of the machines carry into the fingers of the glove the fancy pineapple stitch used in the hand part of the glove and characteristics of hand knitting, although this is accomplished at the loss of considerable speed in output. Hand-knit or hand-crocheted gloves are not made on an extensive commercial scale in the United States.

Government orders for wool gloves during the war not only kept the mills actively employed, but necessitated expansion of plant. The increase in the output of wool knit gloves during that period appears to have been accompanied by some increase in the output of cotton gloves knit direct from yarn.

Imports of cotton gloves under paragraph 917 have included a varity of different kinds. Those from Japan, which were at their peak in 1937, were chiefly seamless cotton gloves knit direct from yarn in the same manner and in the same colors as the wool gloves formerly received from that country which had been virtually excluded by an increased tariff rate in 1936. They included smaller quantities of other kinds, among which were coarse soft unbleached string work gloves.

The gloves imported from China were hand-crocheted, of a type made in that country on an extensive scale by women and children. Most of these gloves were white and open in design, making them acceptable for summer wear. They were generally crocheted of fine yarn, and were made with a view to economy of materials, although not of labor. Heavier cabled yarn was used by the Chinese in a few more expensive and modish crocheted gloves exported to the United States. The imports from China increased to 160,000 dozen pairs valued at $48,000 in 1940, and to 193,000 dozen pairs valued at $78,000 in 1941, in which latter year they represented the bulk of total imports. The average foreign value of these Chinese gloves was exceedingly low, amounting to only 30 cents a dozen pairs in 1940 and 40 cents a dozen pairs in 1941.

Imports from the United Kingdom have had an average value per dozen pairs many times as great as the imports from China and Japan. They have included substantial numbers of hand-knit string riding gloves, chiefly for men.

Germany was once a major source of gloves imported under paragraph 917, supplying 106,000 dozen pairs valued at $328,000 in 1936, but imports from that country declined in 1937 and later years. The imports from Germany, when they were large, consisted chiefly of women's string dress gloves.

1/ The term gloves throughout this comment is used to include mittens.

COTTON GLOVES, KNIT OR CROCHETED (OTHER THAN GLOVES MADE FROM FABRIC)--Continued

From the variety of imports and the small domestic production of similarly constructed gloves, it appears that gloves entered under this classification contribute in general to the market for women's gloves (and in a more limited degree for men's gloves) without meeting any specialized demand. When gloves of such extreme cheapness as most of those from the Far East are imported, they are probably purchased by persons with low incomes who could not afford to buy other gloves.

COTTON KNIT UNDERWEAR
(See digest on "Cotton knit outerwear")

Stat. import classes (1939): 3112.0 and 3112.2

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production 1/	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from—				
			All countries	Japan	Switzer-land	UNITED KINGDOM	France
	Quantity (pounds)						
1937	85,000,000	n.a.	102,855	86,072	9,129	4,205	1,902
1938	n.a.	n.a.	70,390	60,765	6,632	1,607	745
1939	75,000,000	n.a.	94,790	83,095	8,104	1,625	1,183
1943	n.a.	2/ 874,300	6,515	450	1,680	615	-
	Value (dollars)						
1937	68,000,000	522,430	89,882	30,038	32,948	15,163	7,761
1938	n.a.	512,505	54,753	24,032	21,333	5,818	2,922
1939	52,500,000	796,585	67,021	30,729	24,629	6,553	4,329
1943	n.a.	2/1,496,523	23,151	586	13,174	3,003	-
	Unit value (per pound)						
1937	$0.80	n.a.	$0.87	$0.35	$3.61	$3.61	$4.08
1938	n.a.	n.a.	.78	.40	3.22	3.62	3.92
1939	.70	n.a.	.71	.37	3.04	4.03	3.66
1943	n.a.	$1.71	3.55	1.30	7.84	4.88	-

1/ Quantity estimated from data of National Cotton Council in "Cotton Counts its Customers," 1942; unit values calculated by considering the price of 20s carded yarn as 40 percent of the average cost per pound of knit underwear and allowing 8 percent additional to obtain estimated mill price; total values calculated by applying estimated unit values to estimated quantities.

2/ Includes small amounts of nightwear. Total quantity based on approximately 70 percent of the gross shipping weight; includes 125,300 pounds, valued at $231,688, exported under lend-lease.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1942 rate	
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 917			
Knit underwear, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber, not specially provided for:			
Valued at not more than $1.75 per pound	45	45	UNITED KINGDOM
Valued at more than $1.75 per pound	45	1/ 30	do.

1/ Trade agreement with Switzerland, effective February 1936.

Comment

Cotton knit underwear may be cut and sewed from circular-knit (tubular) fabric or from warp-knit fabric, or it may be knit full-fashioned in shaped flat pieces, which are seamed into a garment without cutting. Circular-knit fabric can be produced in various body-sizes for undershirts thereby reducing the cutting and seaming necessary to finish these garments. Knitting tubular fabric in different widths, however, requires machines of different diameters. Cotton yarn to a greater extent than silk or synthetic yarns resists running--that is, loop-raveling after a yarn-break in a knitted fabric. Warp-knit fabric, which can be knit run-proof, is of minor importance in cotton knit underwear manufacture.

United States production of cotton knit underwear consists almost entirely of garments made in knitting mills from circular-knit ribbed, plain (flat stitch), or fleeced fabric. Most of these mills purchase yarn, but a few have spinning equipment. A small quantity of cotton knit underwear is made by concerns that purchase fabric in the piece. One or two United States knitters produce full-fashioned underwear. The advantage of this expensive type of underwear over cut-and-sewed types has diminished with the development of stitching machines producing flat, elastic seams. Several hundred United States knitting mills produce cotton underwear. Most mills specialize on either heavy-weight or light-weight garments and on production either for men, or for women, or for children. Only 10 to 30 mills are usually engaged in making any one type of garment. United States production of cotton knit underwear was declining before the war because of changing habits of dress and of the shift to rayon. Government purchases from 1941 to 1945 operated temporarily to reverse this trend.

Prewar imports were either very cheap goods from Japan or expensive wear from Europe. Imports from Switzerland and the United Kingdom consisted mainly of men's undershirts knit of fine yarns and carefully finished. Full-fashioning characterised some of these garments. During and since the war some imports have come from Argentina, Mexico, and Brazil. Most garments from these countries have been expensive types valued at 9 to 10 dollars a dozen (4 to 5 dollars a pound).

United States exports have greatly exceeded imports. In 1939 the United Kingdom was the principal market, exports to that country alone amounting to $137,000 or considerably more than the total United States imports of cotton knit underwear.

Some garments, such as lounging pajamas and negligees, constitute an uncertain borderline between underwear and outerwear. By imposing the same rate on cotton knit underwear as on cotton knit outerwear, the Tariff Act of 1930 avoided any classification problem.

COTTON KNIT UNDERWEAR—Continued

Cotton knit underwear: United States imports for consumption, by value classes, with principal sources, 1939

Value class	Specific equivalent of the duty	Total value	Principal sources
	Per pound		
Value per pound:			
Not more than $1.75	$0.17	$31,749	Japan, $30,729; UNITED KINGDOM, $327.
More than $1.75 ----	1.01	35,272	Switzerland, $24,524; UNITED KINGDOM, $6,166

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

COTTON KNIT OUTERWEAR (EXCEPT GLOVES AND MITTENS) Par. No. 917
UNITED KINGDOM

Stat. import classes (1939): 3112.4 and 3112.7

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	UNITED KINGDOM	France	Japan	China
	Value (dollars)						
1937	n.a.	136,280	1/ 176,065	36,429	14,245	106,195	1,063
1938	n.a.	166,383	114,704	21,063	12,780	66,483	1,641
1939	n.a.	293,315	59,790	22,296	18,548	15,881	1,582
1943	2/ 20,000,000	3/ 871,998	4/ 4,493	393	-	-	-

1/ Includes imports valued at $8,609 from Austria.
2/ Partially estimated by U. S. Tariff Commission.
3/ Includes merchandise valued at $459,846 exported under lend-lease.
4/ Free for Government use, merchandise valued at $2,000, imported from Canada.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce, except as noted.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 917			
Outerwear and articles of all kinds (except hosiery, underwear, and gloves and mittens), knit or crocheted, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber and not specially provided for ----------	45	45	UNITED KINGDOM

Comment

This classification covers all types of cotton knit or crocheted apparel and other articles, except underwear, hosiery, and gloves. Cotton knit outerwear is usually made of weft-knit fabric produced on circular machines; some, generally the more expensive types, may be made of warp-knit fabric.

The United States has more large-cylinder circular knitting machines than any other country, but Germany, Japan, and the United Kingdom before World War II had adequate machinery to manufacture for export. In Germany the provinces of Saxony (now in the Russian zone of occupation) and Wurttemberg (in the American zone) were important in the manufacture of cotton knit underwear and outerwear. The Japanese industry was centered around Tokyo, Osaka, and Nagoya.

Production of cotton knit outerwear does not constitute a separate industry in the United States and compared with wool knit outerwear it constitutes a small percentage of the total value of output by the knit outerwear industry. The principal standardized articles of cotton knit outerwear are polo, T-, tennis, basque, and sweat shirts. Garments of this type were developed by cotton knit underwear manufacturers to utilize machinery not suitable for light-weight rayon underwear which beginning in the 1920's became a strong competitor of cotton knit underwear. Production of cotton outerwear sport garments has continued in mills which remain predominantly underwear establishments, but it has also extended to the knit outerwear industry and to establishments making garments from purchased fabric. In 1939 underwear mills produced 2.5 million dozen polo and sweat shirts

COTTON KNIT OUTERWEAR (EXCEPT GLOVES AND MITTENS)-Continued

valued at 8.8 million dollars ($3.46 a dozen); production in the knit outerwear industry was not reported as a separate item. In 1944 about 3.6 million dozen cotton sport garments of this general type were produced by underwear mills and another 3.4 million dozens (nearly one-half of which were for children and infants) were produced by outerwear mills and cutters. These data include similar garments made of rayon which are not separately reported.

In addition to the sport shirts for which some statistical data are available various other types of cotton knit outerwear are made, among which are cotton coat sweaters of fleeced or terry-pile knit fabric, and knit cotton bathing suits. Demand for other more highly styled articles such as dresses or coats in chief value of cotton fluctuates widely from year to year. No information is available on the production of miscellaneous commodities which might be compared with imports of cotton "knit or crocheted articles, not specially provided for."

Most of the cotton yarn used in knitting establishments is purchased. The use of purchased yarn gives flexibility to the industry in ordinary times. In the war years, however, knitters had particular difficulty in obtaining yarn supplies and therefore in keeping their organizations intact.

Imports of cotton knit outerwear in the 4 years 1932-35 entered chiefly from Germany and in 1936-38 from Japan, but in 1939, when the total amount declined considerably, the United Kingdom became the principal source. Imports from the United Kingdom are relatively high priced. Polo shirts received from that country in 1939, for example, had an average value of $5.50 per dozen before duty, as compared with $3.35 per dozen for those produced by the knit underwear industry of the United States, and $1.02 per dozen before duty for those imported from Japan.

In the 3 years preceding the war the foreign value of imports on the average was probably equal to about 1 percent of the value of the domestic production (the ratio based on landed value would be higher), and on the average exports exceeded imports.

PLAIN COTTON HANDKERCHIEFS AND MUFFLERS

Stat. import classes (1939): 312, 313, 314, and 315

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

	1937	1938	1939	1943
	Quantity (1,000 dozens)			
Production	n.a.	n.a.	1/ 25,000	n.a.
Domestic exports	223	226	388	2/ 476
Imports for consumption from:				
All countries	3,247	1,866	2,737	76
Japan	2,561	1,336	2,236	-
UNITED KINGDOM	422	261	234	32
France	33	42	38	-
Switzerland	6	18	44	43
China	61	82	79	3/
Czechoslovakia	111	113	26	-
	Value (1,000 dollars)			
Production	n.a.	n.a.	1/ 15,000	n.a.
Domestic exports	160	162	247	2/ 552
Imports for consumption from:				
All countries	667	437	483	122
Japan	275	137	187	-
UNITED KINGDOM	139	83	94	42
France	53	51	45	-
Switzerland	11	12	39	79
China	32	42	29	3/
Czechoslovakia	100	99	20	-

1/ Estimated.
2/ Includes 95 thousand dozen valued at 57 thousand dollars exported under lend-lease. 3/ Less than 500.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff: Act of 1930	United States tariff: 1945 rate	Proposed negotiating country
Par. 918			
Handkerchiefs and woven mufflers, wholly or in chief value of cotton, finished or unfinished:			
Not hemmed	Dutiable as cloth	Dutiable as cloth 1/	UNITED KINGDOM
Hemmed or hemstitched	Dutiable as cloth, + 10% ad valorem	Dutiable as cloth, 1/ + 10% ad valorem	UNITED KINGDOM

1/ The rates on cotton handkerchiefs and woven mufflers were affected by the duty changes which were made on cotton cloth in the trade agreement with Switzerland, effective February 1936; by Presidential proclamation under section 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (June 1936): and in the trade agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1939; also the additional duty of 10 percent ad valorem on hemmed or hemstitched handkerchiefs was bound against increase in the agreement with the United Kingdom.

PLAIN COTTON HANDKERCHIEFS AND MUFFLERS-Continued

Comment

Plain cotton handkerchiefs constitute the bulk of the handkerchiefs of all kinds consumed in the United States. The term "plain," as here used, means not ornamented with lace, embroidery, applique, or drawnwork. Cotton mufflers are of minor importance in either production or imports.

The cloths used in the domestic production of cotton handkerchiefs are mostly printcloths woven of carded yarns from 28s to 42s, longcloths woven of combed yarns from 40s to 60s, and lawns woven of combed yarns from 60s to 100s or finer. The bulk of these are bleached, with a smaller amount printed or dyed. A fairly substantial quantity is made of yarn-dyed cloth.

Total handkerchiefs (cotton and linen) produced in continental United States in 1939 were about 35.8 million dozens valued at 20.8 million dollars. Adding 5.5 million dozens estimated as made in Puerto Rico 1/ would give a total United States production of 41.3 million dozens. It is estimated that about 10 million dozens (6.5 in continental United States and 3.5 in Puerto Rico) were embroidered, which would leave 31.3 million dozens as production of plain (i.e. unornamented) handkerchiefs. It is estimated that of these about 25 million dozens were cotton and 6.3 million dozens were linen.

[illegible] handkerchiefs increased from a low point [illegible] dozens in 1933 to the record of 5,165,000 dozens in 1935 and were 2,736,000 dozens in 1939. Of total imports in 1939, Japan supplied 82 percent of the quantity but only 39 percent of the value. Imports from Japan averaged 8.4 cents per dozen (foreign value) as compared with 40 cents per dozen on imports from the United Kingdom, and approximately $1 per dozen on those from Switzerland and France. The handkerchiefs from Japan were made of much coarser cloth than those from Europe, and offered severe competition to United States manufacturers, whereas the European articles were largely supplemental to, rather than competitive with domestic production.

United States exports of cotton handkerchiefs have fluctuated from 397,000 dozen in 1923 down to 69,000 dozen in 1933, and up to 388,000 dozens in 1939 and 935,000 dozens in 1942. Exports have been widely distributed; in prewar years the largest markets were the Philippine Islands, Cuba, and Canada.

Any reductions in duty on cotton cloth in paragraph 904 would automatically be extended to handkerchiefs and mufflers in paragraph 918. The 10 percent differential between handkerchief fabrics and hemmed or hemstitched handkerchiefs was intended to cover the difference between domestic and foreign labor costs involved in the process of hemming or hemstitching.

Cotton handkerchiefs and woven mufflers: United States imports for consumption, by kind, with principal sources, in 1939

Kind	Total value	Principal sources
Not hemmed	$197,579	UNITED KINGDOM, $61,716; Switzerland, $37,203; Hungary, $24,240
Hemmed or hemstitched	285,118	Japan, $183,391; UNITED KINGDOM, $32,324; France, $29,625; China, $28,971

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

1/ Shipments of handkerchiefs from Puerto Rico to continental United States in 1939 were recorded as 6½ million dozens, but it is estimated that about 1 million dozens of these were made in continental United States and returned after finishing with embroidery or hand-rolled hems.

COTTON SHIRT COLLARS AND CUFFS

Stat. import class (1939): 3113.0

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	UNITED KINGDOM	Canada	
	Quantity (dozens)					
1937 ---	Not avail-able (see text)	Not avail-able 1/	1,842	1,783	-	
1938 ---			1,576	668	861	
1939 ---			1,008	748	207	
1943 ---			486	485	-	
	Value (dollars)					
1937 ---	Not avail-able (see text)	Not avail-able 1/	4,481	4,275	-	
1938 ---			3,983	1,510	2,309	
1939 ---			2,370	1,637	555	
1943 ---			1,374	1,373	-	

1/ Exports have declined but have been much larger than imports.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
Par. 919			
Shirt collars and cuffs, of cotton, not specially provided for ---------	30¢ per dozen pieces and 10% ad val.	15¢ per dozen pieces and 5% ad val. 1/	UNITED KINGDOM

1/ Trade agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1939.
Note.- The ad valorem equivalent of the compound duties amounted to 22% in 1937 and 1938, 11% in 1939, and 10% in 1943.

Comment

Detachable collars and cuffs for men's shirts are articles of attire for which the demand in the United States has declined sharply in recent years. The increased use of shirts with collars and cuffs attached, in the United States as well as in other countries, accounted for the rapid decline in domestic production and exports of collars and cuffs, for which data are not available after 1935. Domestic production of men's collars declined from a value of 33 million dollars in 1923 to less than 3 million dollars in 1935. Imports of shirt collars and cuffs declined from a value of $21,876 in 1923 to $4,290 in 1936, and continued to decline thereafter. Exports, although always much larger than imports, fell from $771,000 in 1924 to $28,000 in 1935, and are now no longer separately recorded.

The reduced duty by virtue of the trade agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1939, did not cause an increase in imports.

COTTON SHIRTS

Stat. import class (1939): 3113.1

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	UNITED KINGDOM	France	Japan	China
	Quantity (dozens)						
1937 -	18,088,824	168,688	3,954	597	210	3,074	3
1938 -	n.a.	178,003	1,167	247	48	850	1
1939 -	20,212,403	178,023	618	103	107	232	131
1943 -	1/15,277,107	2/ 197,973	1,353	3	-	-	1,150
	Value (dollars)						
1937 -	168,027,648	1,708,139	27,074	10,544	3,084	12,978	7
1938 -	n.a.	1,702,557	9,548	4,606	942	3,749	4
1939 -	168,722,631	1,793,842	5,171	2,375	1,024	935	610
1943 -	n.a.	2/2,828,791	6,830	204	-	-	4,057

1/ Garments cut, exclusive of Army, Navy, Marine, and Coast Guard shirts, which amounted to 5,535,943 dozens.
2/ Includes 24,349 dozens, valued at $401,706, exported under lend-lease.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 919			
Shirts of cotton, not knit or crocheted	45	45	UNITED KINGDOM

Comment

Cotton shirts, not knit or crocheted, are mainly men's and boys' shirts of the dress or business type and work shirts; sport shirts constitute a smaller but important part of total production. These shirts are made from a variety of cotton fabrics such as broadcloth, poplin, oxford, chambray, madras, twills, and flannels. The cloth may be bleached, printed, piece-dyed, or yarn-dyed. From 29 to 30 square yards of cotton cloth are required per dozen of men's work shirts and 30 to 32 square yards for business-type shirts. The total amount of cloth required for the production of cotton shirts ranges from 550 to 650 million square yards annually. About one-third of the output consists of work shirts and the larger portion of the remainder of the business-type of shirts. The shirt industry is located in at least 40 States and employs over 80,000 persons in about 675 establishments.

Imports have been small and have been mainly high-grade shirts from the United Kingdom and low-priced shirts from Japan.

Although exports are many times larger than imports, they represent less than one percent of total production. They are widely distributed throughout the world, the principal areas being Central and South America and South Africa.

COTTON WEARING APPAREL, NOT KNIT OR CROCHETED, N.S.P.F.
(See also digests on cotton shirts and on cotton collars and cuffs)

Stat. import classes (1939): 3113.2, 3113.4, 3113.6, 3113.7, 3113.8, 3113.9

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	UNITED KINGDOM	Japan	China	France
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937	Several hundred million dollars annually	2,437	1/ 694	216	244	5	26
1938		2,961	2/ 385	155	117	19	17
1939		3,352	316	178	69	22	15
1943		4,966	3/ 308	251	1	4/	-

1/ Includes 72 thousand dollars imported from Czechoslovakia.
2/ Includes 27 thousand dollars imported from Czechoslovakia.
3/ Includes 36 thousand dollars imported free as an act of international courtesy.
4/ Less than $500.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 919			
Clothing and articles of wearing apparel of every description, manufactured wholly or in part, wholly or in chief value of cotton, and not specially provided for:			
Coats valued at $4 or more each; vests valued at $24 or more per dozen; dressing gowns, including bathrobes and beach robes, valued at $2.50 or more each; underwear valued at $9 or more per dozen separate pieces; and pajamas valued at $18 or more per dozen suits	37½	1/20	UNITED KINGDOM
Other	37½	37½	do.

1/ Trade agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1939.

Comment

Cotton wearing apparel, not knit or crocheted, and not specially provided for, includes a wide variety of items, principal among which are men's and boys' clothing such as work clothing, khaki and duck uniforms, athletic underwear, shorts, pajamas, and slacks; women's dresses, aprons, blouses, uniforms, pajamas, and slips; and children's clothing of various kinds. Data relative to total production of cotton wearing apparel in the United States are not available, but Census reports for a number of items indicate that the total output amounts to several hundred million dollars annually. The principal centers of production are New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore, and St. Louis.

COTTON WEARING APPAREL, NOT KNOT OR CROCHETED, N.S.P.F.--Continued

Imports of such cotton wearing apparel before the war constituted less than one percent of domestic consumption. Imports declined from a value of $1,326,000 in 1929 to $153,000 in 1932, but subsequently increased to $694,000 in 1937; they averaged about $326,000 in the 1931-40 decade. They consisted of a variety of articles, including raincoats, bathrobes, suits, dresses, blouses, jackets, nightgowns, pajamas, and underwear. The principal sources in the 1931-40 decade were the United Kingdom, Japan, Czechoslovakia, and France.

Exports of cotton wearing apparel other than shirts, collars, and cuffs have been much larger than imports and have consisted largely of dresses and other outerwear for women and children, and work clothing and underwear for men. The principal markets have been Central and South America, South Africa, and Canada.

Cotton wearing apparel, not knit or crocheted, n.s.p.f.: United States imports for consumption, by kind, with principal sources, 1939

Kind	Total value	Principal sources
Coats, valued at $4 or more each	$91,040	UNITED KINGDOM, $84,032
Vests, valued at $24 or more per dozen	67	UNITED KINGDOM, $60
Dressing gowns, etc., valued at $2.50 or more each	3,907	UNITED KINGDOM, $3,437
Underwear, valued at $9 or more per dozen pieces	3,037	UNITED KINGDOM, $2,242; France, $482; Belgium, $313
Pajamas, valued at $18 or more per dozen suits	17,544	UNITED KINGDOM, $16,630
Other wearing apparel, n.s.p.f.	199,935	UNITED KINGDOM, $71,690; Japan, $68,870; China, $22,474; France, $14,145

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

For digest on Nottingham Lace-Curtain Machine Products,
Paragraph 920, see Paragraph 1529(a), Volume XV

COTTON IMITATION ORIENTAL RUGS

Stat. import class (1939): 3224.3

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	BELGIUM	Italy	France
	Quantity (1,000 square yards)					
1937 ----	Not available 1/	NONE	4,502	3,898	566	20
1938 ----			2,808	2,397	309	99
1939 ----			3,922	3,476	302	143
1943 ----			2/ 6	-	-	-
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
1937 ----	Not available 1/	NONE	3,597	3,135	423	25
1938 ----			2,049	1,760	200	87
1939 ----			2,546	2,258	184	104
1943 ----			2/ 11	-	-	-

1/ There has been little, if any, domestic production since 1935. For a few years before that time there was some production, but small relative to the volume of imports.
2/ All from Brazil.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 921			
All other floor coverings *** of cotton:			
Imitation oriental rugs 1/ --------	35	2/ 20	BELGIUM

1/ Under ruling of the U. S. Customs Court (C.D. 707, Nov. 18, 1942) cotton rugs in part of fringe are dutiable under paragraph 1529 (a) at 90 percent ad valorem.
2/ Trade agreement with Belgium, effective May 1935.

Comment

Cotton imitation oriental rugs have a cut-pile surface in oriental designs and colorings. They are made on plush looms which weave two fabrics simultaneously, one above the other, connected only by the warp-pile yarns which are subsequently cut so as to leave each fabric with its half of the common pile. The warp-pile yarns are usually of cotton or of cotton and rayon, the warp ground yarns of cotton, and the filling of jute; the jute, by reason of its stiffness, causes the rug to lie flat on the floor.

The manufacture of cotton imitation oriental rugs was developed in Europe after World War I. This new type of floor covering found its best market in the United States and shipments from Belgium, France, and Italy gradually increased. Its manufacture was taken up in the United States about 1933 but the duty of 35 percent ad valorem proved too low for successful competition. After investigation by the Tariff Commission under section 3 (e) of the National Industrial Recovery Act, a Presidential proclamation, effective June 10, 1934, imposed a fee of 23 cents a square yard in addition to the statutory duty. This compound duty was equivalent to about 58 percent ad valorem and under it imports decreased and domestic production began to expand. In the trade agreement with Belgium, effective May 1, 1935, the duty was reduced to 20 percent ad valorem; this, with the continuing fee, made

a total duty equivalent of about 51 percent ad valorem. Following this, the nullification by the Supreme Court of the National Industrial Recovery Act eliminated the 23 cents a square yard, and left a duty of only 20 percent ad valorem. This rate caused the cessation, in the fall of 1935, of the production in the United States of cotton imitation oriental rugs. Domestic production in the first half of 1935 had been 166,000 square yards, and had averaged about 240,000 square yards per annum in the years 1933-34.

Imports of cotton imitation oriental rugs were not separately recorded prior to June 1934. Imports of cotton rugs from Belgium, Italy, and France, however, are believed to have been cotton imitation orientals. These imports increased from 1,256,000 square yards in 1931 to 2,437,000 in 1932, and were 2,221,000 in 1933; in 1934 they dropped to 471,000 square yards; following the decrease in the duty and the cessation of domestic competition they increased to 3,600,000 square yards in 1937, and were 2,500,000 in 1939.

Cotton imitation oriental rugs were usually made with fringes. Fringed rugs are now, under ruling of the U. S. Customs Court (C.D. 707, Nov. 18, 1942), dutiable under paragraph 1529 (a) at 90 percent ad valorem.

COTTON FLOOR COVERINGS, N.E.S.

Stat. import class (1939): 3224.9

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from—				
			All countries	BELGIUM	Japan	Italy	Canada
	Quantity (1,000 square yards)						
1937 -	Not available (see text)	Not available	4,553	80	4,296	39	117
1938 -			2,246	373	1,601	156	91
1939 -			3,832	1,083	2,457	198	70
1943 -			1/ 889	-	-		40
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937 -	Not available (see text)	Not available	1,063	65	888	29	53
1938 -			780	300	300	112	38
1939 -			1,415	800	429	129	38
1943 -			1/ 85	-	-	-	41
	Unit value (per square yard)						
1937 -	Not available	Not available	$0.233	$0.815	$0.207	$0.760	$0.452
1938 -			.347	.804	.188	.719	.420
1939 -			.369	.739	.175	.653	.548
1943 -			.961	-	-	-	1.014

1/ Includes 42 thousand square yards, valued at 42 thousand dollars, from Mexico.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff: Act of 1930	United States tariff: 1945 rate	Proposed negotiating country
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 921			
Floor coverings, including carpets, carpeting, mats, and rugs, wholly or in chief value of cotton, n.e.s.	35	1/ 35	BELGIUM

1/ Under ruling of the U. S. Customs Court (C.D. 707, November 18, 1942) rugs having a fringe are dutiable under paragraph 1529(a) at 90 percent ad valorem.

Comment

The classification considered here comprises cotton floor coverings other than hit-and-miss rag rugs, chenille rugs, grass or rice-straw rugs and matting, and imitation oriental rugs. Included are plain and plaid rag rugs, yarn rugs, braided rugs, tufted rugs, hooked rugs, and cut-pile rugs of designs other than oriental. Prewar imports were mainly rag, yarn, and braided rugs from Japan, hooked rugs from Canada, and cut-pile rugs from Belgium and Italy. The cut-pile rugs from Belgium and Italy were made in colonial designs and also in floral and geometric patterns as differentiated from the oriental designs of the imitation oriental rugs. Before the war imports from Belgium and Italy increased, largely because of the popularity of the cut-pile rugs in the American market. Most of the cut-pile rugs were made with fringes, but fringed rugs are now dutiable at 90 percent ad valorem in paragraph 1529(a) and the tendency is to import similar rugs without fringes.

COTTON FLOOR COVERINGS, N.E.S.-Continued

Before the war United States production of cotton rugs of the types considered under the above classification, although not separately recorded, was known to be much less than imports. During the war, however, the output of these rugs appears to have increased substantially. The domestic rugs are mainly shag (uncut loop-pile) rugs, tufted (cut loop-pile) rugs, plaid rag and yarn rugs, braided rugs, and cotton-and-fiber rugs.

Par. No. 923
UNITED KINGDOM,
INDIA

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES OF COTTON, N.S.P.F.
(See separate digests for cotton terry-woven towels, and cotton fish nets and netting)

Stat. import classes (1939): 2061.3; 2061.5; 323.35; 323.41; 9439.95

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	UNITED KINGDOM	INDIA	
	Value (dollars)					
1937 ---	Not available (see text)	Not available (see text)	n.a.			
1938 ---			n.a.			
1939 ---			102,370	77,712	24,506	
1943 ---			37,175	37,175	-	

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 923			
Manufactures, wholly or in chief value of cotton, not specially provided for:			
Printers' rubberized blanketing; molded cotton-and-rubber packing; cotton yarns containing wool; ladder tapes; and badminton nets ----------	40	1/ 30	UNITED KINGDOM, INDIA 2/

1/ Trade agreement with United Kingdom, effective January 1939.
2/ For badminton nets only.

Comment

Paragraph 923 covers a large number of miscellaneous articles, wholly or in chief value of cotton, which were not deemed of sufficient importance to warrant specific mention in the Tariff Act of 1930. In the trade agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1, 1939, separate classifications were established and the rate of duty was reduced from 40 percent to 30 percent ad valorem on seven items, of which the following five are considered in this digest: Printers' rubberized blanketing; molded cotton-and-rubber packing; yarns, in chief value of cotton, containing wool; ladder tapes; and badminton nets.

Printers' rubberized blanketing consists of layers of cotton fabric, with rubber between each layer, covered on the top side with a smooth, heavy coat of rubber. This blanketing is used to transfer ink from an etched cylinder to paper on lithographic offset presses, and is also used as a buffer or cushion on rotary printing machines. Although data are not available, domestic production is large and supplies the bulk of home consumption.

Molded cotton-and-rubber packing is made in special steel molds with a mold for each style of packing. This packing is a specialty (of British origin) imported mainly for sale to steamship companies which prefer to purchase as needed the same brand of packing in the various ports. It is used principally as steam packing for piston rods on marine, stationary or locomotive engines, on air compressors, etc. Domestic production of molded packing, if any, is small. United States output of rubber packing, not molded, amounted to 13 million pounds, valued at about 3 million dollars, in 1939.

Imported cotton yarns which contain wool are chiefly chenille yarns made by twisting strips cut from leno-woven fabrics made with cotton warp and wool filling. Although domestic production exceeds imports, the demand for such chenille yarn mixtures is small.

Ladder tapes, used in venetian blinds, are produced in the United States by a number (about 10 to 15 firms) of smallwares mills, including one which is a branch of an English firm. Data regarding domestic output of venetian blind tapes are not available, although production is known to be large and to be increasing. United States exports of cotton venetian blind tape are probably small.

Badminton nets (nets nearly 25 feet long and 2½ feet wide, of 3/4-inch mesh used in playing badminton) are made in the United States from netting produced by mills which make fish netting, tennis netting, laundry nets, etc. Although production data are not available, the output of badminton nets in the United States probably exceeds imports by a considerable margin. Firms which import badminton nets also sell domestic nets and accessories.

Since statistics for the five commodities under consideration were not segregated before 1939, it is impossible to determine what effect the reduction of one-fourth in the rate of duty by the trade agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1, 1939, had upon imports.

Miscellaneous cotton manufactures, n.s.p.f.: United States imports for consumption, by kind, with principal sources, 1939

Kind	Total value	Principal sources
Printers' rubberized blanketing	$21,581	all from UNITED KINGDOM
Molded cotton-and-rubber packing	5,033	
Yarns, in chief value of cotton, containing wool	6,117	
Ladder tapes	42,629	
Badminton nets	27,010	INDIA, $24,506; UNITED KINGDOM, $2,352; Japan, $152

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

COTTON TERRY-WOVEN TOWELS
(See separate digests on "Cotton terry-woven fabrics in the piece" and Manufactures of terry-woven fabrics except towels," paragraph 909)

Stat. import classes (1939): 3086.1 and 3086.3

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports 1/	Imports for consumption from-- All countries	Belgium	Japan	UNITED KINGDOM	CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
	Quantity (thousands)						
1937	2/118,873	n.a.	694	15	472	23	50
1938	n.a.	1,999	629	93	420	8	45
1939	2/130,211	2,271	672	92	504	8	-
1943	3/243,375	4/3,513	12	-	7	4	-
	Value (1,000 dollars)						
1937	Not available	n.a.	105	3	29	12	22
1938		385	98	29	22	4	18
1939		391	76	29	23	5	-
1943		4/1,030	2	-	5/	1	-

1/ Reported as "Cotton terry-woven towels, wash cloths, and bathmats," but consisting chiefly of towels.
2/ Square yards. 3/ Linear yards.
4/ Includes 55 thousand dozen (656 thousand pieces), valued at 261 thousand dollars, exported under lend-lease.
5/ Less than $500.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff: Act of 1930	United States tariff: 1945 rate	Proposed negotiating country
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 923			
Manufactures wholly or in chief value of cotton, n.s.p.f.:			
Terry-woven towels, valued at less than 45¢ each ---------	40	40	CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Terry-woven towels, valued at 45¢ or more each ----------	40	1/ 30	UNITED KINGDOM

1/ Trade agreement with United Kingdom, effective January 1939.

Comment

Terry (Turkish) towels and toweling of cotton, used almost entirely as bath towels, constitute the principal output of the terry loom. Terry towels are produced in a wide variety of color combinations and sizes, ranging from small white towels to large colored beach towels. Prewar imports were very small relative to domestic production and, with the exception of those from Japan, consisted largely of specialties, such as colored beach towels or towels of particular designs. Terry towels imported from Europe were, in large part, special orders. In the period 1939-41 about 95 percent of the total quantity and 65 percent of the total value of imports consisted of towels valued at less than 45 cents, principally from Japan. In earlier years Czechoslovakia was a fairly important supplier of imports; the annual average unit value of the towels from Czechoslovakia in the 1930's ranged from 52 cents in 1932 to 27 cents in 1936. During this period imports from Czechoslovakia averaged 42 cents each compared as a whole to an average value of 4.2 cents for towels from Japan.

COTTON TERRY-WOVEN TOWELS-Continued

Prewar exports of terry towels were much larger than imports, and the principal markets were Canada, Philippine Islands, Cuba, and the United Kingdom.

The reduction in duty by the trade agreement with the United Kingdom, effective January 1, 1939, related only to towels valued at 45 cents or more each, of which there were practically no imports from Japan and which constituted only a relatively small part of the total imports from all other countries combined. On account of the disturbed political and economic conditions in 1939, it is doubtful whether this reduction in duty had any important effect on imports. Prices of cotton articles at present are much higher than they were before the war, and if this situation continues the duty reduction already made will apply to a materially larger proportion of the imports than would be the case if prewar price levels prevailed (the reduced rate, however, would still apply to few of the towels imported from Japan). With no change in duty, therefore, imports of the better grades of cotton terry-woven towels may be considerably larger in the longer-term postwar period than they were before the war.

Cotton terry-woven towels: United States imports for consumption, by kind, with principal sources, 1939

Kind	Total value	Principal sources
Valued at less than 45¢ each	$58,939	Japan, $22,631; Belgium, $19,874; Italy, $14,150
Valued at 45¢ or more each	17,093	Belgium, $9,476; UNITED KINGDOM, $4,198; Italy, $2,348; France, $893

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

COTTON FISH NETS AND NETTING

Stat. import classes (1939): 323.63 and 323.64

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production 1/	Domestic exports 2/	Imports for consumption from--			
			All countries	Japan	Netherlands	UNITED KINGDOM
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)					
1937	2,500	Not available	846	802	31	10
1938	2,000		499	474	14	8
1939	2,500		775	719	36	10
1943	n.a.		13	12	-	-
	Value (1,000 dollars)					
1937	3,000	Not available	255	236	12	6
1938	2,300		154	141	6	5
1939	2,750		199	171	15	6
1943	n.a.		5	4	-	-
	Unit value (per pound)					
1937	$1.20	Not available	$0.302	$0.295	$0.392	$0.552
1938	1.15		.308	.297	.431	.645
1939	1.10		.257	.238	.422	.610
1943	n.a.		.364	.349	-	-

1/ Estimated. 2/ Exports normally are substantially smaller than imports.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Percent ad valorem		
Par. 923			
All manufactures, wholly or in chief value of cotton, not specially provided for:			
Fish nets valued at 50¢ or more per pound	40	1/ 30	UNITED KINGDOM
Other fish nets and netting	40	40	UNITED KINGDOM

1/ Trade agreement with United Kingdom, effective January 1939.

Comment

Cotton fish netting is used in practically all commercial fishing areas of the United States. Netting is usually designated as "webbing" in order to distinguish it from completed nets ready for fishing. Its largest consumption in the United States is in the mackerel and sardine fisheries off the North Atlantic and South Pacific Coasts and the menhaden fisheries off the Middle and South Atlantic Coasts. Some cotton netting is used in the Great Lakes and Mississippi River fisheries and by the salmon and tuna fisheries of the Pacific.

COTTON FISH NETS AND NETTING-Continued

It is estimated that about 50,000 fishermen in the United States are engaged in operations using netting gear of various types and materials. In 1939 the cost of nets and netting represented about 5 percent of the value of the catch with this type of gear.

In 1937 the fish net and seine industry consisted of 9 establishments employing 502 wage earners. The industry was located in the vicinity of New York, in Baltimore, Chicago, and St. Louis. Five companies produced more than 90 percent of the total. The largest concern manufacturing cotton netting produced all of the seine twine used in the manufacture of its netting, as well as some of the twine used by other manufacturers of netting, none of whom made twine. Of the total output of fish nets and netting, about 90 percent of the quantity and 75 percent of the value consist of cotton netting; the principal other material used is linen.

Imports, in quantity, increased from about 10 percent of the total supply in 1933 to about 25 percent in 1937, and they continued large in later years. During this period, most of the imports were from Japan. Imports from that source (unlike those from other countries) were considerably below netting produced in the United States both in average quality and price. The increase in imports undoubtedly tended to reduce the sales of domestic producers, but this tendency was more than offset by the improvement of business conditions in the United States between 1933 and 1937, so that the total value of production of fish nets and seines increased during that period from 1.8 million to 3.4 million dollars.

The principal competition from imports has been experienced on the Pacific Coast. Imports of netting from Japan at first were received largely by fishermen's cooperatives in that region for use of members. They later spread to other areas, especially the South Atlantic and Gulf. For a time, the competition of imports was met by manufacturers through the adoption of a multiple-price system, prices being reduced (in some cases as much as 50 percent) in regions where the Japanese netting was sold.

Cotton fish nets and netting: United States imports for consumption, by kinds, from principal countries, in 1939

Kind	Total value	Principal sources
Cotton fish nets, valued at 50 cents or more per pound	$15,430	UNITED KINGDOM $5,641; Canada $3,928; Japan $3,316; Netherlands, $2,199.
Cotton fish nets and netting, other	183,331	Japan $167,630; Netherlands $13,188; Canada $850; UNITED KINGDOM $763.

Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

CATHETERS, DRAINS, BOUGIES, SONDES, PROBES, AND ALL OTHER UROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS OF SILK OR COTTON

Stat. import classes (1939): 323.67 and 3799.7

United States production, exports, and imports, 1937-39 and 1943

Year	Production	Domestic exports	Imports for consumption from--				
			All countries	FRANCE	Germany 1/	Italy	United Kingdom
	Quantity (dozens)						
1937 -	Not available 2/	Not available 3/	n.a.				
1938 -			n.a.				
1939 -			6,141	5,512	122	137	370
1943 -			97	-	-	-	97
	Value (dollars)						
1937 -	Not available 2/	Not available 3/	n.a.				
1938 -			n.a.				
1939 -			6,732	4,866	1,203	409	254
1943 -			1,196	-	-	-	1,196

1/ Includes Austria beginning 1938.
2/ Mostly cotton. Production believed to be considerably larger than imports.
3/ Probably larger than imports.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff		Proposed negotiating country
	Act of 1930	1945 rate	
	Percent ad valorem		
Catheters, drains, bougies, sondes, probes, and all other urological instruments:			
Par. 923:			
Wholly or in chief value of cotton	40	40	FRANCE
Par. 1211:			
Wholly or in chief value of silk	65	65	do.

Comment

A catheter is a tube of rubber, impregnated fabric, or other material used for draining various organs of the body. Other urological instruments used by the medical profession serve somewhat the same purpose and are quite similar to catheters in construction. Those made of rubber are included in another digest (see digest on Druggists' sundries of soft rubber, par. 1537). Others have been held dutiable under paragraph 1529, if in chief value of yarns, threads, or filaments with cotton braided tubing; under paragraph 397, if in chief value of metal; and under paragraph 1558, if in chief value of gums or resins. The instruments covered by this digest are made by impregnating finely woven silk or cotton tubing with gums, resins, or similar substances, and are in chief value of silk or cotton.

Prior to 1939 only a few silk urological instruments were made in the United States. Domestic firms were about to begin production on a fairly large scale in 1939 and had invested thousands of dollars in producing equipment when it became

CATHETERS, DRAINS, BOUGIES, SONDES, PROBES, AND ALL OTHER UROLOGICAL INSTRUMENTS OF SILK OR COTTON--Continued

known that instruments made of certain synthetic textiles were better suited for certain purposes than those made of silk. Furthermore, a decision rendered early in 1939, which held that silk catheters in chief value of gums or resins were dutiable under paragraph 1558 rather than under paragraph 1211, had the effect of reducing the duty on a large part of the imports from 65 percent to 20 percent. This proved to be an additional deterrent to domestic production. In prewar years catheters and similar instruments made of cotton were produced in substantial quantities by a few large manufacturers of surgical appliances, but the development of catheters from synthetic textiles and the above-mentioned decision also adversely affected their output.

Imports of urological instruments in chief value of silk in 1939 amounted to $4,153; imports of those in chief value of cotton amounted to $2,579. About 65 percent of the silk, and 85 percent of the cotton, instruments came from France.

In recent years imports of urological instruments containing silk have been much larger than are indicated in the statistical classes here considered because, as a result of the decision previously mentioned, many of the instruments were entered under paragraph 1558, statistics for which are not reported separately.

COTTON HAVING A STAPLE OF ONE AND ONE-EIGHTH INCHES OR MORE IN LENGTH CONTAINED IN MANUFACTURES IN SCHEDULE 9

Stat. import class (1939): 323.80

United States production, exports, and imports,1/ 1937-39 and 1943

	1937	1938	1939	1943
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)			
Production	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Exports	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Imports for consumption:				
Total, all countries	5,948	3,455	4,851	3,901
UNITED KINGDOM	3,559	1,806	3,262	3,471
Switzerland	617	409	758	42
France	205	221	267	-
Italy	203	144	129	2/
Germany 3/	355	106	87	-
Czechoslavakia	790	633	42	-

1/ Value included with the value of the article.
2/ Less than 500 pounds.
3/ Includes Austria beginning 1938.
Source: Official statistics of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Item	United States tariff: Act of 1930	United States tariff: 1945 rate	Proposed negotiating country
	Per pound of long staple cotton content		
Par. 924 All the articles enumerated or described in Schedule 9 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (except par. 922) containing cotton having a staple of one and one-eighth inches or more in length	10¢ additional duty	10¢ additional duty	UNITED KINGDOM

Comment

Long-staple cotton, according to tariff classification, is cotton which has a staple of 1-1/8 inches or more in length. In the Tariff Act of 1930, paragraph 783 specified a duty of 7 cents per pound on long-staple cotton in the raw state, and paragraph 924 provided a compensatory duty of 10 cents per pound on long-staple cotton imported in the manufactured state. This was based on the fact that long-staple cotton is usually combed before spinning and on the assumption that the waste averages about 30 percent. In such case 100 pounds of cotton would yield 70 pounds of yarn, and a duty of 7 cents per pound on raw cotton would require a compensatory duty of 10 cents per pound on manufactures made from such cotton.

COTTON HAVING A STAPLE OF ONE AND ONE-EIGHTH INCHES OR MORE IN LENGTH CONTAINED IN MANUFACTURES IN SCHEDULE 9--Continued

If the statutory relationship between the duty on long-staple raw cotton and the compensatory duty on long-staple cotton contained in manufactures is to be maintained, any change in the duty on one would necessitate a change in the other. The duty on imports of raw cotton having a staple of 1-1/8 inches or more in length was reduced, in the trade agreement with Peru, effective July 1942, from 7 cents per pound to 3½ cents per pound, but thus far no reduction has been made in the 10 cent rate of paragraph 924. Imports of cotton having a staple of 1-1/8 inches or more in length, however, were made subject to an absolute import quota of 45,656,420 pounds (equivalent to 91,313 bales of 500 pounds each) for each year, beginning September 1939, under section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933; this quota is now a global quota. 1/ Cotton having a staple of 1-11/16 inches or more in length has been excluded from the quota since December 1940.

Long-staple cotton is used mainly in the spinning of fine yarns. Yarns finer than 40s (i.e., yarns measuring more than 40 hanks of 840 yards each to the pound) usually require long-staple, although cotton yarns as fine as 50s and 60s may be either ring-spun or mule-spun from short-staple cotton. On the other hand, yarns coarser than 40s may be spun from long-staple where strength or special characteristics are required. Fine yarns are used in the manufacture of such cloths as lawns, nainsooks, cambrics, voiles, etc. They are also used in making fine sewing thread, fine knit goods and various specialties such as laces, garment labels, and typewriter ribbons.

Some estimate of United States production of manufactures of long-staple cotton, comparable to imports, may be obtained from data for consumption of long-staple cotton by the cotton goods industry. The quantity of long-staple cotton contained in domestic cotton manufactures declined from about 420 million pounds in 1927 to about 268 million pounds in 1931, subsequently increasing to about 360 million pounds in 1937 and 1939--years in which the comparable figures for imports of long-staple cotton contained in manufactures were under 6 and 5 million pounds, respectively.

Imports assessed under the provisions of this paragraph include a variety of products in various stages of manufacture, ranging from yarn to finished garments. Some of these products are wholly of long-staple and others only in part of long-staple. The United Kingdom has ranked first as a source of long-staple cotton contained in manufactures, supplying from 44 to 67 percent of imports in the 1930's and a much higher percentage in the war years. Germany has generally ranked second as a source of manufactures of long-staple cotton, followed by Switzerland and Czechoslovakia. The principal items which contain long-staple cotton have been fine yarns and cloths from the United Kingdom, warp-knit fabric gloves and hosiery from Germany, fine cloths from Switzerland, and warp-knit fabric gloves from Czechoslovakia.

Exports of manufactures of long-staple cotton are not separately recorded. The principal exported commodities known to be almost wholly of long-staple cotton are combed yarns and voiles.

The present duty (10 cents per pound) on long-staple cotton contained in manufactures is out of line with the reduced duty (3½ cents) on raw long-staple cotton, resulting in a small measure of additional protection (so far as the manufacturer actually is able to buy raw cotton at a lower price than before) for the domestic manufacturer of fine cotton goods.

1/ Imports of cotton (other than harsh or rough cotton of less than 3/4 inch in staple) of staple length less than 1-1/8 inches are also subject to an annual quota (this quota is 14,516,882 pounds, or approximately 29,034 bales of 500 pounds each).

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